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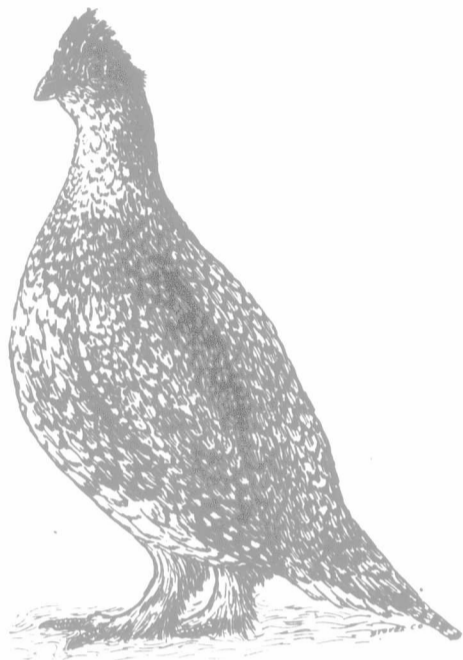
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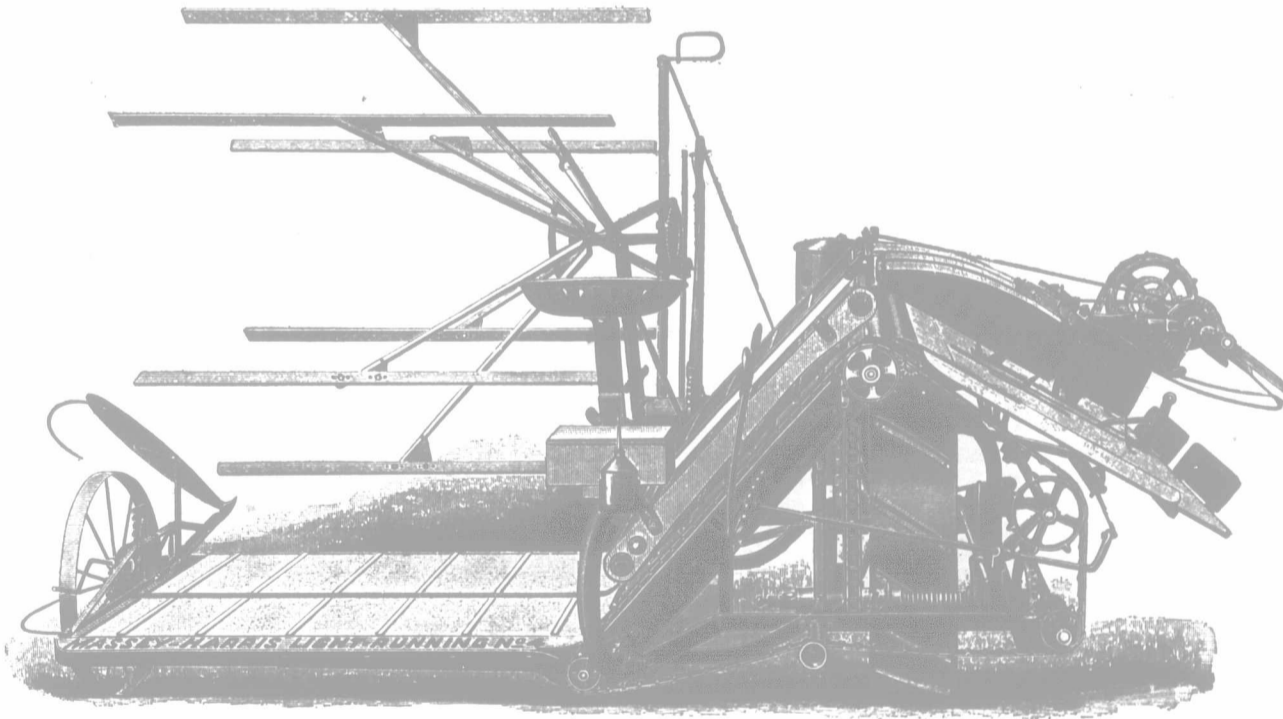
Natives of the Prairie

**::: Much :::
Sought After**



**Universally
Appreciated**

This Binder is "a bird" too



6, 7 and 8 ft. cut.

Pole Truck or Forecarriage supplied with each size of machine.

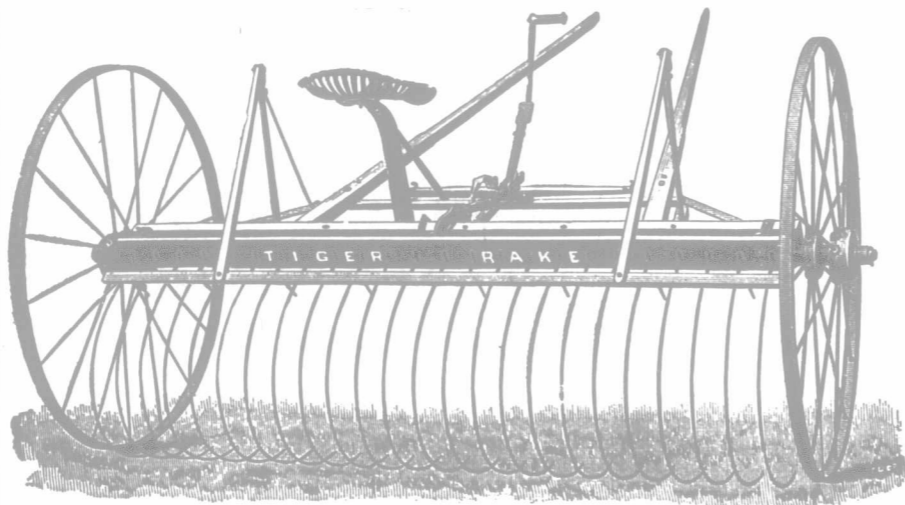
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Harvester and Binder**

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FROST & WOOD
"Tiger" Self-dump Rake
 A FAVORITE WHEREVER USED.



The "TIGER" is built throughout of steel—frame, axle, teeth and wheels are all of high-grade steel.

The "TIGER" has an automatic foot-trip, which for simplicity and service cannot be equalled.

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 Gives Absolute Satisfaction.

The practical man knows what makes a good reliable fence. The IDEAL is made of the best No. 9 steel wire throughout, with the famous Ideal lock that can't slip. No animal can go over or under it. We believe it is by long odds the best fence ever built.

We want to tell you all about it, how it is built and other things you ought to know about the fence you ought to buy.

This fence once built on your farm will end fence troubles for you. It will last a lifetime. It is made on a good common-sense basis by men who know what the farmer needs.

If you want to know why all the leading railroads use the IDEAL fence, write for our catalogue.

The MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.
 McFERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Sole Agents Manitoba and N. W. T.

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS
Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

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OUR PATENT "Safe Lock" Steel Shingles

Are handsome and durable, interlock on all four sides, are easily applied, and are positively weather, fire and lightning proof.

OUR STEEL SIDINGS

Are well made—handsome in design. They are wind-proof, and keep buildings warm.

OUR EMBOSSED STEEL CEILINGS AND SIDEWALLS

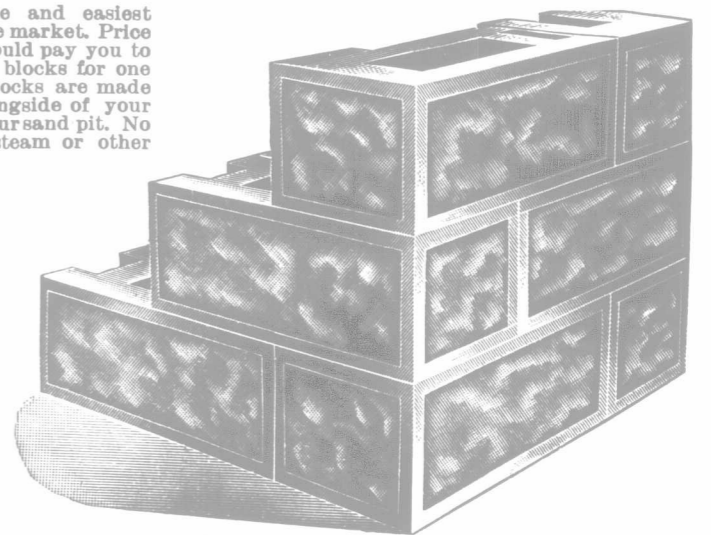
Should be used in all buildings where a permanent and sanitary finish is desired.

Manufactured by THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., Preston, Ont.

CLARE & BROCKEST
 WESTERN AGENTS
 246 Princess Street WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by your sand pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.



MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to Dept. N. om

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

MR. FARMER:

Here are some of the good things you want on the farm that we wish to supply you with to grind grain, pump water, saw wood, cut feed, run a threshing machine, etc., etc.

CANADIAN AIRMOTOR WINDMILLS

Strongest and best made for pumping or power. Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 ft.

THE STICKNEY LINE OF GASOLINE ENGINES

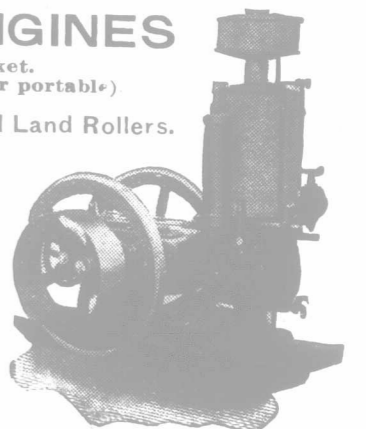
Simplest and most popular on the market. Sizes: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 and 25 H.P. (stationary or portable)

Bell Sweep and Tread Powers, Feed Cutters and Land Rollers. Airmotor Steel Saw Frames and Saws, Toronto Grain Grinders, all sizes. Empire Cream Separators. They get all the cream.

PUMPS—All kinds, wood or iron, single or double acting.

New catalogues, just out, of all our goods. Write us for whichever you are interested in.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.
 WINNIPEG, MAN.



LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

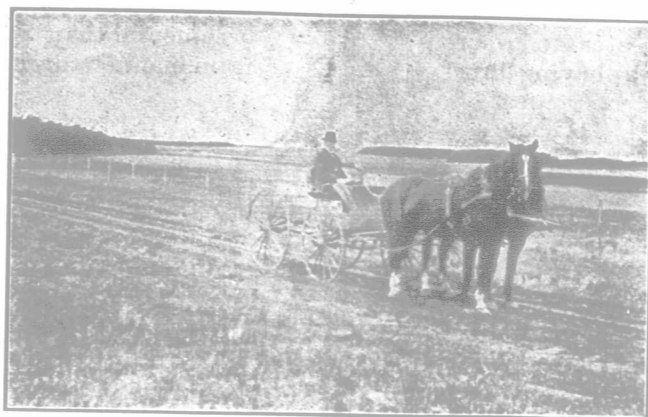
Steamboat Service

Opens Second Week in May.

Railway Service

to Strassburg by July.

Write for free Books, Maps, etc.



In Township 21, Range 21.

The Finest Wheat Land in North-east Assiniboia.

Average crops for 5 years 25 bushels per acre.

NO FROST NO RUST

Wm. Pearson & Co., Winnipeg.

Farmers and Gardeners

Do you know that you can realize a wonderfully increased yield and that grain and garden truck will ripen from one to two weeks earlier when your soil is properly fertilized—but the fertilizer must be pure, if adulterated it is a positive injury.

Griffin Brand Fertilizer

is absolutely pure

A light sprinkling of it over your ground will have an effect on the growth like a pouring rain on a sun-baked garden plot. Write us about GRIFFIN BRAND FERTILIZER. Put up in 50, 100 and 200 lb. sacks. Prices very low.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., Ltd. Winnipeg.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Real shrewdness is admirable, but the smartness of a club-footed fox is apt to be pitiable.

Physician (looking into his anteroom, where a number of his patients are waiting)—Who has been waiting the longest?

Tailor (who has called to present his bill) — I have, doctor; I delivered the clothes to you three years ago.

"Name the cavities," said a school teacher to a small boy, according to The Chicago Inter-Ocean. The boy was very round; his body was round; his eyes were round, and his legs were round, and one of them drew up as if by pulley and he screwed his head on his neck and twisted his round mouth to say: "T-t-the head cavity, the thorax cavity and the borax cavity. The head cavity's what we keep our brains in to think with, an' the thorax cavity's what we keep our lungs in to breathe with, and the borax cavity's what we keep the vowels in, consisting of a, e, i, o, and u, and sometimes w and y."

John Jacob Astor, at a dinner in Philadelphia, talked about Niagara.

"Every one who goes to Niagara," he said, "hears some absurd, ridiculous, and inept remark there. You stand and gaze at the Falls, profoundly moved, unspeakably impressed, and then, all of a sudden, something fatuous is said, and the effect of all that grandeur is dissipated forever.

"Who, since the Falls were discovered, has been allowed in peace to drink in their superb beauty? Not I, for one.

"The day I first saw Niagara a man touched my arm as I looked up at those white waters. I turned to the man. He had the silly and vacuous smile of the confirmed joker.

"It seems a shame," he said, "to see all this going to waste."

"What are you?" said I. "An electrical engineer?"

"No," he answered. "A milkman."

Thomas W. Lawson tells of a friend who had taken a trip up to the Maine woods for a day's hunting. The hunter's time being limited, he wished to crowd as many hours into a day as was possible, so he ordered the host at the little backwoods hotel to call him at 4.30 in the morning.

Promptly at 4.30 he was waked from a sound sleep by a thump on the door of his room.

"Well," he asked, sleepily, "what's the matter?"

"It's half-past four," came the answer.

"All right, I'll be right down," he said, as he pulled the covers up to his chin for another little nap. There was silence for about five minutes, when he was wakened once more by a terrible clatter on his door.

"What's the matter now?" he asked, thoroughly aroused.

"You just sign this receipt."

"Sign what receipt?"

"This receipt showing that I called you at half-past four. You don't come down at 8 o'clock and say I didn't call you. Not if I know it."

Artists

and connoisseurs, as well as musicians, delight in the beauty of the New Scale Williams. The costly woods, intricate carving, brilliant finish and elegant appearance, make the New Scale Williams the fitting piano for even the most magnificent homes.

"Will hold its own with the very best pianos made on this continent.

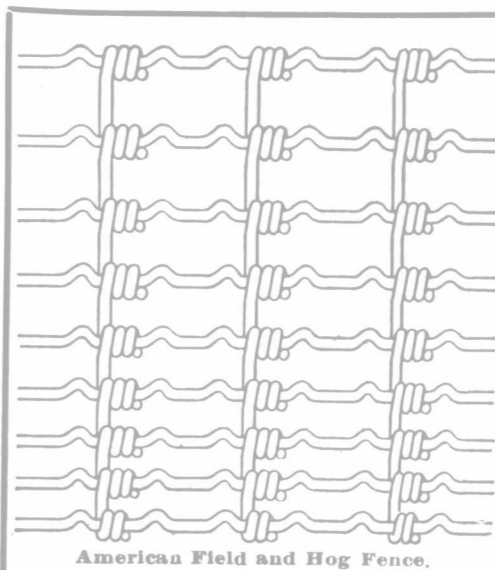
—R. Watkin Mills, England's Famous Baritone.

New Scale Williams Piano

GALVANIZED STEEL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

HIGH CARBON

The proof of the pudding is, that more of our Fences are in use than all other makes of Wire Fences Combined.



American Field and Hog Fence.

We continue to manufacture the celebrated ELLWOOD DIAMOND MESH ORNAMENTAL FENCES

We call your special attention to our Extra Heavy Fence, all Horizontal Wires No. 9 Gauge. Weighs more per rod, has greater tensile strength than any other Fence on the market.

If your Dealers do not handle our Fences, write to us.

The CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, Limited

WINNIPEG, Man.

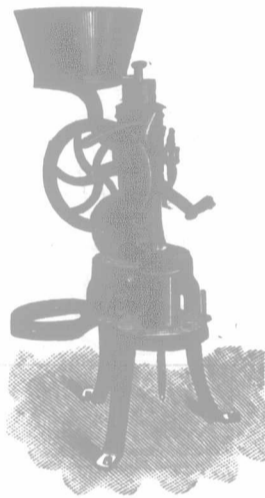
HAMILTON, Ont.

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NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Leads Them All.

Are modern, up-to-date Canadian-made machines for modern, up-to-date Canadian farmers, whose time and money are valuable. The many excellent qualities of this machine has made it the Favorite Cream Separator of the Canadian farmer and farmer's wife.



National Advantages

Extreme simplicity. Entire freedom from complicated parts. Large capacity. Ease of turning. Ease with which it is cleaned and kept clean. Perfect construction and durability. Absolute safety. Handsome in design, finish and appearance.

A Great Favorite with the Students.

Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, Ont., Feb. 9, 1903.
Gents.—We are using a "National Cream Separator in the Dairy School, and find that it skims clean and is easy to run. The bowl may be quickly and thoroughly cleaned. The appearance of the machine is attractive, and it looks as if it were built substantially enough to stand more than the ordinary amount of hard usage. On account of its many excellent points it is a great favorite with the students.

J. W. HART, Supt.

Made in three sizes:
No. 1 A—500 lbs. per hour.
No. 1—350 lbs. per hour.
No. "B"—250 lbs. per hour.

Write for booklet and prices

Raymond Mfg. Co., Ltd.

MAKERS OF RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES.

344 Portage Ave.,
Winnipeg, - - Man.

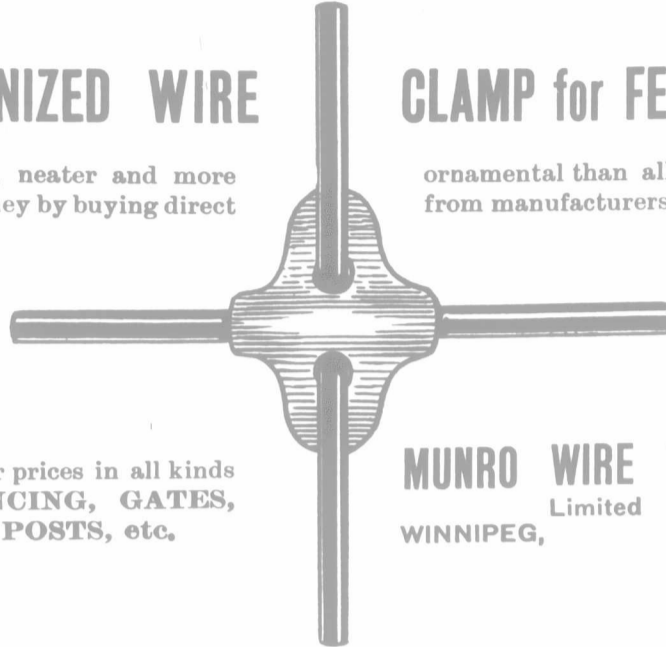
This Cut Shows Our New Patent

GALVANIZED WIRE

Stronger, neater and more
Save money by buying direct

CLAMP for FENCING

ornamental than all others.
from manufacturers.



Write for prices in all kinds
of FENCING, GATES,
STEEL POSTS, etc.

MUNRO WIRE WORKS,
Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Cut This Out
(To-day)
and Mail to

Brandon Woolen Mills Co., Ltd.

Brandon, Manitoba

.....1905

Gentlemen,—
Kindly send me your quotations on wool.
I have.....fleeces, about
.....lbs. My wool is.....
and the sheep are.....
The wool is in.....condition.
If satisfactory will want.....
trade,.....cash.
Send me.....sacks per express
to.....Station.
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.....Town or P. O.
.....Province
F.A.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President.
ANGUS McDONALD, Vice-President.
JOS. CORNELL, Secy. and Manager.

Full Deposit with
Manitoba Government.

Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.

The Central Canada INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

Fire Insurance. Hall Insurance. Pure-bred Registered Live-stock Insurance.
HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

TO FARMERS

And others who may be interested:

We have just received a large consignment of Strictly Northern-grown Vegetable, Flower (in 5c. packages), Agricultural and Grass Seeds, including the best-known kinds of Timothy, Brome Grass, Red, White, Swedish and Alfalfa Clover, Millets, Rape, and the sensational Early New Sweet Corn, Peep o' Day, which ripens ten days earlier than any other kind.

TIMOTHY—"Stirling." Choice, 4c. per lb. Kentucky Fancy, 9c. per lb. Canadian Fancy, 8½c. per lb. Bromus Inermis, 15c. per lb. In 100-lb. lots.

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT COMPANY, LIMITED.
Wholesale Fruits, Seedsmen, etc. WINNIPEG, MAN.

REAL ESTATE

In and around CALGARY, the flourishing town of

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

The Place for Ambitious Farmers.
The Place for Ambitious Ranchers.
The Place for Wise Speculators. } **WHY?**

Land at Low Prices and With Assured Prospects

L. W. RICK

Has all Kinds of Land for Sale. Box 613. 704 Stephen Ave.
CALGARY, ALBERTA.

DO THESE INTEREST YOU

—?—

**GOOD SOIL
GOOD CROPS
GOOD WATER
GOOD CLIMATE
GOOD LAWS
GOOD HEALTH**

A line to the Secretary

BOARD OF TRADE, Edmonton, Alta.

will bring interesting information about 20,000 square miles of land where just these conditions prevail.

Please mention this paper.

WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders,
Gas & Gasoline Engines,
Tanks,
Bee Supplies,
Etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

London Fence



Aha, friend Atlas, cease your everlasting burden;
Come up, old chap, lay hold a strand this London Spring Steel Wire,
We'll hitch to a fixed star;
No danger, friend, 'twill never break,
For it is coiled, not kinked.



Write for our new book, "Practical Economy in Wire Fence Construction." Free to farmers. Reliable agents wanted in every section to sell London Machines, Wire and Fence Supplies. Write quick.

PENMANSHIP Stenography and Book-keeping. Write for complete course for home study in all three. Insures a beautiful hand. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

Advertise in the Advocate

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY,

HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 650.

WINNIPEG, MAN. MAY 10, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

Varieties of Bacteria.

A Manitoba correspondent asks this question: "Have all leguminous plants the same bacteria, or has each variety its own special bacteria? I have not been able to find any authority on the matter. In the bacteria of all legumes are the same, districts which have at any time grown wild peas or vetches should be especially successful with clover."

For the benefit of those who have not been following the investigations of scientists during the past few years, we might say that it has been discovered that a minute organism, bacterium (singular), bacteria (plural), finds a host and produces tubercles on the roots of plants belonging to the great order, "Leguminosæ," which includes clovers, peas, vetches, and other varieties of farm crops. These organisms, it has been found, have the power to take nitrogen from the air, to use it in the process of their growth, and to leave it for the use of succeeding crops. As nitrogen is one of the most essential and most expensive elements of plant food, it is at once evident how useful these organisms are in the growing of crops. It is largely because of the influence of these bacteria upon the fertility of the soil that grain crops grow so much better in land that has grown a crop of legumes.

The question asked above is one that has been and is still being investigated. Experimenters had not proceeded far when they came to the conclusion that just as there are a large number of species in the order Leguminosæ, so there were a large number of different kinds of bacteria, each preferring a particular variety of legume for a host. It is now certain that legumes will grow to some extent in almost any soil, and develop to a certain degree tubercles, which are the evidence of the presence of bacteria on their roots, but the fact remains that the different species of legumes must have their own particular variety of bacteria in a sufficiently large supply to reach their best growth. These are the indications on the surface of the examination of the phenomenon. Whether the different types of bacteria found on the roots of different varieties of legume are distinct species, or have simply physiological differences due to their continued existence upon one host, is not yet clearly understood. If the former is true, we would expect them to remain distinct, but if the latter is true, we might expect the different kinds to adapt themselves to growth upon different varieties of hosts. Experiments seem to indicate that the latter is the more probable view of the case, and indicate that the different tubercle bacteria are probably all one species, but that, under different conditions, varieties have been produced having slightly varying characteristics. It has been shown that a particular variety can accommodate itself to growth on one or other legume, and having become especially adapted to growth in a certain species—pea, for instance—does not readily develop on the root of beans, clover or vetch, but if left in the soil where these plants are growing, will adapt itself to the new plant as well as the old. In every-day practice, this peculiarity of the tubercle bacteria amounts to the same thing as there being several species, for one cannot afford to wait until any particular variety has adapted itself to any particular species of plant. However, when there is an indication that any particular variety of bacteria has grown, such as our correspondent notes, it can be taken as an indication that other varieties will flourish in

the same soil. So we would expect clover to grow with but little encouragement from inoculation wherever vetches or wild peas are found.

A Practical Course Assured for the M. A. C.

The selection by the advisory board of an agricultural graduate to head the new college, augurs well for the future of that institution, and is a pretty fair indication that the "Farmer's Advocate's" persistent fight for a practical college free from university domination, has been a winning one.

In their place, we have no objection to the university men or influence, but when it comes to the equipping and running of such an institution as the farmers' college, it is essential that not only should men with technical and special training be in charge, but the subjects they teach should be the major ones in the curriculum; other subjects and the teachers of the same are not of equal importance. It is useless to cite Old Country agricultural college examples, because, with all due deference to their live-stock knowledge, they know very little about the modern system of teaching agriculture, which has reached its highest development on this continent. While we are glad to note that a practical course is assured, we do not, by any means, overlook the opportunity at such an institution for character building. Professors in sympathy with their students are more useful to the community than mere scientists who look upon the students as so many machines. The cold, apathetic teacher, who deals only with the bare facts and overlooks that he has human beings to deal with, is a detriment to any institution. Especially at the inception of the college course will the personality of the president and his staff of professors have an effect, and it is to be hoped that the staff, yet to be chosen, will be men broad in their views, enthusiastic in their work, and sympathetic with the aims and ideals of their students, and, in addition, possess energy that will be a perpetual example for the students to emulate after they leave the college walls. The value of the college training to the young farmers will be more than the mere gathering of facts and theories; the knowledge gained of their fellows, and the friendships they may make, will all tend to make them better men, and more useful to the country as a whole.

A Good Holiday for Farmers' Sons.

The institution of mounted corps of volunteers in the Canadian West is a move in the right direction, and the farmer's son can spend very profitably a couple of weeks under canvas. The training in horsemanship, shooting, drilling, etc., and the comrades one meets, are well worth the time spent, which, by the way, costs the farmer's son nothing. He gets fair remuneration for himself and his horse from the Dominion Government, and the benefits are all his. Probably the tripple advantages of the volunteer-life are, first, the inculcation of discipline and respect for the rights of others, which training is not now given in the homes or schools to the extent it used to be, or to the extent needed; second, the setting up of the man, giving him a better carriage and, third, the chance to practice one form of loyalty to the country and the Crown. Farmers' sons over 16 should get into communication with the officers in charge of the various squadrons, and get the information as to joining, rate of pay, etc. In advocating the above, no spirit of militarism is the stimulus, but we believe the benefits to be derived by the young farmer taking up the work will amply repay him for so doing.

Put Your Cash in a Safe Place.

From time to time we hear of private firms doing a banking (usually deposit) business, and going smash, and in the downfall taking with them the hard earnings or sole funds of the widow, the orphan, and the unsophisticated or too-trusting farmer investor. In a Toronto daily we are glad to note the following:

"The Canadian Bankers' Association propose to check the indiscriminate use of the word 'bank' by legal methods, and hereafter such firms, corporations and individuals who under the law have no right to the word, will be obliged to pull in their signs and otherwise change the titles under which they do business.

"Ninety-nine people in a hundred are probably not aware that under the Bank Act it is illegal to use the title bank, banking company, banking house or banking association, without the express permission of the Ottawa Government, and without using at the same time the words 'not incorporated.'

"According to the officials of the Canadian Bankers' Association, the indiscriminate uses of the words bank, banking company, etc., utterly without legal authority, by people more or less irresponsible, have, in many cases, deluded the public and been the cause of financial losses by people who were ignorant of the facts."

The Dominion of Canada Bank Act has in it the following section: "Every person, firm or company using the title of 'bank,' 'banking company,' or 'banking house,' 'banking association,' or 'banking institution,' without adding to the said designation 'not incorporated,' or without being authorized to do so by this Act, or by some other Act in force in that behalf, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$1,000."

To the newcomer to the country, who has money to invest, we would say, "Put it in a chartered bank on arrival, and leave it there until you have had a year or two in the country, and do not confide in any person that you have such moneys. The advice to 'hang on to your cash,' is especially needed by the new arrivals from Great Britain.

The Annexation Bee Again Buzzes in Seattle.

Periodically some of the U. S. papers whose purview extends across the boundary line into Canada, and takes in progress being made here, effervesce about the migration of Yankees into Canada, and the political effect such will have in their dreams, annexation of Canada, is writ large. Their dreams will never be consummated, for Canadians are sane and would never think of exchanging a superior for an inferior system of government. There is one thing our U. S. cousins do that we could afford to emulate, and that is the use of the flag in the schools. With so many newcomers—many from alien countries—it is important that the children of the newcomers and also the young Canadians be taught to recognize and respect the Union Jack. Fortunately, we are getting a large number of Britishers this season, and fewer from alien European countries. In these newcomers and the people already here there is not the slightest annexation sentiment, despite the fact that our Western beef-raisers are under the incubus of a beef trust, smaller, 'tis true, than the U. S. one, but not one whit less remorseless. Annexation talk may be considered as the vaporings of irresponsibles, and in many cases when such utterances come from south of the boundary, is evidence that the wish is father to the thought.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA
AND N.-W. T.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. Agr., EDITOR.
T. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
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9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
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11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Horses.

Get the Colts in Shape for Altering.

The favorite season for castration of colts is now on, and it behooves every farmer having a colt to be altered this spring, to have that colt in good condition for the knife and emasculator (or ecraseur).

Colts low in condition, or affected with distemper (strangles), or influenza (pink-eye), should not be operated upon till fully recovered, and should not be altered and then stabled with horses, some of which are affected with any equine contagious disease. If the colts are low in condition, and the old hair slow to come off, feed some bran, crushed oats and linseed meal, and get them up into shape. A run at grass is always considered good preparation for the necessary operation on grade (and many pure-bred) colts. The operation is preferably performed when the colt is about a year old. Do not expect good results from an operation performed on a manure pile; better put the colt down on a piece of grass, or have the operation done standing. Do not employ a dirty person to operate in any case; filthy, drug-soiled clothes, dirty instruments and hands, are not a safe criterion by which to judge as to an operator's success or size of his practice. The clean operator is the successful surgeon, and, while in many of his patients pus formation cannot be entirely avoided, such is limited to the smallest extent. After the operation let the colt run in a clean, dry pasture, and if taken up at night have the stall dry and well bedded with clean straw. Do not put into a stall in which a mare has recently foaled or cow calved. Exercise after the operation, cleanliness at and after the operation, and good health of the one operated upon, will ensure a successful castration.

We Can Sell that Farm for You.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ireland as a Hunter-raising Country.

In the course of an interesting article in the Live-stock Journal, entitled "Where the Hunter Grows," a writer has a well-deserved tribute to pay to Ireland as a hunter-raising country. Having expressed the opinion that the Grand National Steeplechase at Liverpool is the grandest test provided for the hunter-like race-horse—four miles and a half over a very strong course, and at a tremendous pace from start to finish, being a great ordeal under a fairly good hunting weight—he goes on to say: "It has been mostly the Thoroughbred that has won these Grand Nationals, the few exceptions being those bred as nearly as possible in that direction. But where have the majority come from? The answer will be Ireland, the land of the hunter, and he grows on his native soil from all sorts of sources, in many cases by those sires who have not made hits at all in this country. Ascetic, Man of War, Skylark and Decider were but moderate horses on this side of St. George's Channel, but they got Grand National winners and the best hunters of their times. It is where they grow—those old pastures of Meath and Kildare, where the climate is soft and regular, and the animals rough it, turned out all seasons by night and day. The expense of the land is not much, so whether it is three or four years for the colt to take his chance untouched, there is little to concern the easy-going Irish farmer, and he lets the young jumper grow."

[NOTE.—At the Dublin Horse Show one sees more Thoroughbred stallions up in years and carrying their age well, than at any other show in the world—horses that bear marks of wear and tear of the race-track and the stud—and there one is able to judge according to the old and always true law, "By their fruits ye shall know them," for the hunters and leapers are to be found there.—Ed.]



Abayan Kheilan 211.

A pure-bred chestnut Arab stallion. Imported and owned by Mr. B. A. Harvey and Captain Cameron, Cobourg, Ont.

The Arrival of the Foal.

Foals are arriving daily now, and next to seeding, probably, no other subject claims so much attention in the country as does that of raising colts. Different men have different methods of handling colts. Some go to considerable trouble to insure comfort and good health, while others simply let the mare and colt have the run of a field or paddock. Frequently we have seen men become disgusted with horse-breeding, because, after spending considerable time and going to considerable trouble with their in-foal mares, they have been rewarded with a weak or dead foal. Invariably, such men were over-indulgent to their mares, or substituted a dark, damp stall for the bright, fresh atmosphere of field or yard. Mares bearing foals should never be too highly pampered. They require plenty of exercise in the fresh air, and should be kept just in fair flesh. After foaling, when the weather is bright, let the foal have as much sunshine as possible. There is something in the warm, cheerful rays of the spring sun that seems to instill life and vigor into all young animals, and especially is this true of foals and young pigs. The disinfecting power of sunlight, its efficacy in preventing such diseases as joint-ill, is scarcely appreciated as it should be. Get the young foals into the light as early as possible.

The Arab Horse.

There is a good deal of misconception regarding the true "Son of the Desert" in Canada and the United States, chiefly because very few people on this continent have ever seen or had anything to do with an Arab bred in Arabia, or whose progenitors were high-caste animals from that country. It is customary to call any horse that comes from Eastern countries, such as Morocco, Tangiers, Algeria, etc., an "Arabian." This is a misnomer, as these horses are Barbs, very different to the Arab, and very inferior to him. The best Arabs are bred in Negd, a district of Arabia, where the Bedouins have for generations bred them with the greatest care. No mares are allowed to leave the country, and although an occasional one is smuggled out, it is a very rare occurrence.

India is the chief market for the Arab horse and pony, some 2,000 being brought from Arabia to Bombay by Arab dealers each year, where they find a ready sale as officers' chargers, polo ponies, etc., some of the best, which give promise of making a name for themselves on the turf, fetching \$1,000 to \$1,500 apiece; the average price, however, of a green Arab pony, which looks promising for polo, at one of the dealer's stalls, is about \$300. The Arabs apply the general term "Kuhailan" to their pure-bred horses, in a manner somewhat similar to our use of the word "Thoroughbred." The parent trunk "Kuhailan" has produced four great branches (Saklavi, U'Baiyan, Hamdani and Hadban) and they and it (Kuhailan) are known in Arabic as Al Kamsa (the five).

Esa bin Curtis, one of the largest importers of Arabs into Bombay, always maintained that the best Arabs did not, as a rule, exceed 14.1½ to 14.2 hands in height, and this is the opinion of most judges of Arabs, who also maintain that the larger horses, 15.1 hands and over, have foreign blood in their veins. This applies to Arab horses bred in Arabia, as we know that when bred in England, climate, feeding, etc., tells its tale, and the horse grows bigger than he does in Arabia. The Arab cannot compete on the race-course with the English Thoroughbred, although he is undoubtedly the origin of that animal. He is not bred for speed over a short distance, but for endurance, courage, docility and ability to subsist upon poor food and stand rough usage. The Arab is a most pleasant horse to ride or drive, being free from timidity, impetuosity, fidgetiness, jibbing and other vices, and when used as a sire to English or other mares, transmits these qualities and his sound constitution in a very marked degree.

The principal colors of the true Arab are bay, brown, chestnut and gray. A piebald or skewbald Arab is absolutely unknown, and the same may be said of dun and cream. There is a curious idea in Canada that an Arab is a "spotted" horse! Such an Arab was never foaled. One of the most characteristic physical points about the true Arab is the beautiful way he carries his tail: It is set on very high, and its muscles are particularly well developed. The hair of the mane and tail is never coarse, and the dealers have a saying that they can pass a high-caste Arab horse's tail through a finger ring. He has a handsome, intelligent, well-set-on head, broad forehead, large kind eyes, well-carried ears, lean and wide jaw. His shoulders are well sloped, good legs, strong and sloping pasterns, and feet like iron; his loins are very powerful. No horse can compare with him for soundness of barrel or levelness of croup.

In India he is used for all sorts of purposes, from carrying a lady on her morning ride to carrying a man of 200 pounds through a long hot-weather day, "pigsticking," when he has to gallop at full speed over the roughest and most treacherous ground, to allow his rider to spear the wild boar, and face the furious rush of that animal when he charges. And to whatever use he is put, he comports himself as a thorough gentleman. "BEDOUIN."

Studying the Clyde.

It is almost invariably the case that when one attends a show of horses in Western Canada or in the Northwestern States, where Clydesdales are on exhibition, he will hear a discussion as to whether a certain horse is a good specimen, because he has so little hair on his legs. The advocates of some other breeds across the line appear to have been persistently drumming into everyone who would listen that the most distinguishing feature about Clydesdales was excessive growth of coarse hair on the legs, and when many of our cousins see the modern Clyde with a fine, silky feather, they are at a loss how to reconcile the ideas imparted by their informants with the spectacle they have before them. The imputation cast upon the Clydesdale was quite applicable fifteen or twenty years ago, but to endeavor to make it stick now is to libel the breed. However, the fact that our country is being settled up by a large proportion of men who carry in their minds a certain prejudice against the Clydesdales suggests the great work before the breeders of these horses, if they would make these people their customers and breeders of Clydes. The agricultural press in Canada has constantly called attention to the splendid improvement in

Clydesdale quality, and exhibitions have elaborately illustrated this fact, but many of the most promising of our new settlers have never been apprized of the great change, and are naturally agreeably surprised to find the draft horses in this country possessing such clean, hard, flinty bone, which gives evidence of standing the maximum amount of wear.

Treat the Foal's Navel.

It is pretty well accepted that prevention is better than cure in navel-ill of foals, and that prevention consists in swabbing the navel as soon after the birth of the foal as possible, with a strong antiseptic, such as formalin 1, water 4, or carbolic acid 1, water 10 (some people prefer the undiluted acid, thus forming a scab), or paint with iodofornized collodion, 1 to 10. By the above means the ingress of germs that cause the disease is, to some extent, stopped, although in many cases the opinion is held that the foal may be infected in the mare before foaling. Bacteriological examinations have shown similar germs in the genital passages of mares to those found causing the disease in foals. It might be advisable for a stallion owner to refuse the services of his horse to a mare whose recent foal was affected with navel-ill, until the said mare had received an antiseptic douche of some sort. Where the farmer is so unfortunate as to have a case in his breeding stud, he should adopt stringent measures to disinfect the boxes in which such occurred, and, if possible, a mare should not be allowed to foal in a box stall in which a previous foaling had developed a case of navel-ill.

Stock.

The Grade-stock Breeder's Opportunity.

The improvement of the cattle of the country lies pretty largely in the hands of the farmer, and to accomplish this duty it is necessary for him to use pure-bred bulls. A successful breeder of puppies, asked how he obtained such success, said "he bred many and hung many." And so it must be with the improver of grade cattle. All bull calves should be altered, and the bad-shaped, light-milking females, or off-type heifer calves, should be sent to the butcher. At the present time, good pure-bred bulls can be obtained at a reasonable figure, if the purchaser will take time and select carefully. It is always a help to see sire and dam of a bull that one fancies for his herd. Quetlet's law states that "the selection of foundation breeding stocks should be made most carefully from among very large numbers." Such opportunities are offered at the large sales announced for this month and next. As mentioned above, it is a great advantage to see sire and dam of the stock to be bought, and in this respect visits to the breeders will repay the cost when an investment is to be made, even if only in a pure-bred bull. The pedigree certificate is, of itself, little to commend one pure-bred bull over another to the breeder of either pure-bred or grade cattle; it only authenticates the statement that the animal is pure-bred. To the breeder of grades, the fashionable pedigree, speaking generally, is not worth the extra money it costs to get the animal to which it belongs. The breeder of pure-breeds is very critical (if he knows his business) in buying other pure-breeds, and the breeder of grades needs to be just as critical, because he is looking to improve his herd, whereas the breeder of pure-breeds is probably seeking only to multiply or perpetuate his bovine stock. With beef prices moving to a higher level, pure-bred stock will soon go up in sympathy with the movement, therefore the opportunity for the breeder of grade stock is right now—before prices for pure-breeds go soaring.

Dipping No Detriment, but a Help to Cattle.

A U. S. despatch from S. Dakota, regarding the Federal Government's stringent dipping regulations there, says:

"In some quarters there is complaint in regard to the provisions of that bill, but it does not come from the sections of the State where dipping was practiced last season. Stockmen who have tried the plan announce their intention to dip their cattle every season, regardless of regulations. Several stockmen who tried it last year say the difference in growth in their cattle in one season more than paid for the expense of dipping."

[Note.—Cattle infested with parasites cannot be comfortable, therefore will not thrive, hence dipping, cleansing them of their insect pests, permits the cattle to put on flesh and stops the blood suckings.—Ed.]

Tell Your Wants

TO OVER 30,000 OF CANADA'S BEST FARMERS BY ADVERTISING IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," WINNIPEG, MAN.

Calves and Summer Pasture.

Many spring calves are spoiled and their growth hindered by exposure to the hot sun during summer. Not only so, but many pastures are unworthy of the name, affording neither a succulent bite nor shade.

The benefit of pasture lies, first, in the succulence it affords, and, second, the exercise it ensures, and if it fails in the first its value is gone. The ordinary native grass pasture is of little value after June, as the grasses in it get dry and wiry, and are none too abundant, and the young growing stock, if left to the pasture for the sole sustenance, becomes stunted. The ordinary native pasture needs to be supplemented with green corn, peas and oats, or rape. A brome grass pasture is of far greater value; in fact, speaking generally, the native grass pasture is worthless after the third year, and should be broken up and sown to some of the tame grasses, if succulence is desired. In event of lack of shade, the calves had better be stabled during the heat of the day—say from ten until four—and during that period may have what supplemental food is decided upon, such as the green fodders mentioned, or crushed oats and bran, or even a little oil cake. It should never be forgotten that calthood is "the growing time," and that the materials to provide such growth must be supplied if profitable growth is to be made. Calves may pick a living on dry, bare pastures, but they do not make growth, and if they don't make growth, they are not worth keeping.

heavy stock through the month of April, and finish on pastures for July market.

3. Men who have become hucksters in the cattle trade, buying here or there anything at any season, and selling either privately or by public auction, giving from four to six months' time.

Muddy water requires to settle. Some men learn only by experience, and the experience that touches the pocket is more potent than theories imparted to the mind. When feeders refuse to buy at any price ill-fed steers born of cows of mixed dairy breeds and sired by any variety of scrub available, we may have hope of improvement. Such a position, if assumed, would enlarge the market for the better type at a better price. Not until cattle men (breeders of pure-bred stock included) learn to breed well, feed well, and kill well, can we hope to attain the highest standard.

T. T. GEORGE.

Better-bred Cattle Wanted.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Your inquiry to hand, and below we give our opinion as the cattle trade appears to us this spring:

1st.—In regard to the number of stall-fed cattle, owing to the high price of feed this past winter and spring, we do not think there has been as great a number of cattle fed this season as in 1904; in fact, there is an apparent shortage, and this has been the reason of the rapid rising price these past few weeks.

2nd.—In reference to the grass cattle, we are under the impression that there will be a large number go to grass; in fact, we are looking for a much larger number than last year, as, no doubt, there has been a large number of cattle just rough-fed through this winter that are intended to go on the pasture for finishing.

3rd.—In reference to the prospects for young cattle, we are looking for an increased number. This past year or so, there has not been the number going to the United States and to the Northwest Territories, and we have every reason to think that one and two year old cattle have been accumulating quite largely, and there should be a great number of this class in Ontario.

4th.—We think it very desirable that our herds of beef cattle should be increased in Ontario, and

more particularly we would say that the breeding should be improved. In fact, our wholesale butchers are stating that in their opinion our beef cattle are deteriorating, and we would suggest that our people ought to take hold of the matter in the same way as the Argentine people are doing. They are importing the best bulls that can be secured in England and Scotland, and we presume that there is not a country in the world that has the quality of beef cattle that they have in Argentina.

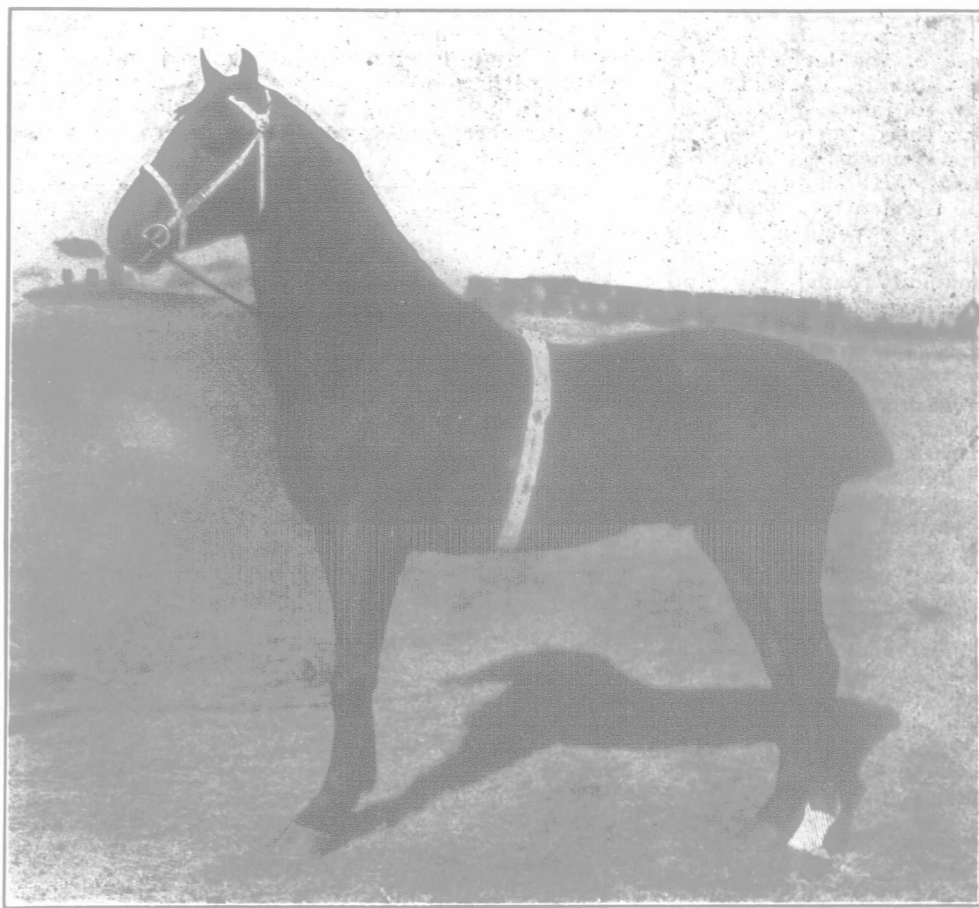
During the writer's visit in England and Scotland, he found a strong agitation for the removal of the embargo against the Canadian feeding cattle, and, although it does not look as if they will get any consent from the present Government in England, there is a possibility that they will have a change in the next general election, and they feel quite sanguine, especially in Scotland, that they will be able to carry their point and get the embargo removed, or, at least, a compromise in some manner, to allow our feeding stock to be sold in England. It is just possible this may happen, and, in event of this taking place, it will make a very great demand for our two or three year old steers.

MAYBEE, WILSON & HALL.

Activity in Lumber Circles.

The Rainy River Gazette states that there will be employment for at least 450 men this summer in the big lumber mills there.

IF YOU HAVE A FARM FOR SALE OR WANT A SITUATION, PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT UNDER THE HEADING OF "WANT AND FOR SALE" IN THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."



Agility 148.

First in his class and champion Hackney stallion at the Calgary Show, 1905. Owned by Wm. Moodie, De Winton, Alta.

Beef-cattle Raisers Classified.

I think the number of stall-finished cattle this year will fall fully fifty per cent below the number finished in the stalls for the season of 1904.

My observation would indicate an increase of 25 to 30 per cent, of heavy cattle to be finished on grass for the June and July markets, as compared with the season of 1904. The failure of the corn and clover crops of 1904 was, throughout this district, the prime cause of lowering the percentage of stall-finished cattle and increasing the percentage of pasture-finished cattle. The cost of winter shipment, the high price of rough grains and the keen competition of Western cattle in the market from September to January, have combined to influence stock men to carry over their heavy steers to June and July, in order to catch a market free from the Western competition.

I find the number of cattle for feeding purposes quite plentiful. If any shortage has come under my observation, it is that of good yearlings.

Much needs to be done to improve the quality of our beef cattle. The number of good herds of such cattle found in Western Ontario is very encouraging, but these are the mountain peaks, and the number who use mere scrub sires is appalling. The shortage of labor has thrown thousands of acres of grain lands into pasturage, and men have rushed almost with frenzied excitement into the cattle trade in one or other of the three following forms:

1. Men who have control of help, with but little pasture lands, keep but few cows, buy in the autumn, and finish in the stalls.
2. Men who have ceased to cultivate any land whatever or to feed during the winter, who buy

Farm.

Caring for Roads.

A drive through some of the older sections of Manitoba, where the land is a fairly heavy loam, is attended by certain circumstances that set one thinking on the road question. Just why the roads were made so wide is not easily explained. Certain it is now that most of them could, with advantage to everyone, be made much narrower. As it is, a few main roads are graded and used considerably, but many of the road allowances running at right angles to the main thoroughfares are only used enough to cut them up and make a harboring place for weeds. However, this is aside from the matter to which we wished to direct attention, which is the effect of good grading and smoothing of clay roads. Every once in a while we find a piece of road that serves as a model. It is graded just enough to turn the surface water off, the grade is just the right width to keep dry, and not so high and narrow that it soon washes down. Many roads are made this way, but their grades are not maintained. The grade is turned up, but when traveled upon in muddy weather is soon cut up, ruts are made which hold water, and very soon the latter state of that road is worse than the first. At this stage the experience of the farmers in the Central Western States is valuable, as their soil conditions are very similar to many districts in the Canadian West. Down there the problem of road-making became quite serious as the country settled up, and, as the rainfall there is quite heavy, the roads were quite frequently impassable. Necessity, therefore, set them experimenting in road-making. Gravel could not be had, and elaborate systems of permanent roads were too expensive, so methods were investigated to discover the best manner of treating the clay roads, to make them passable and serviceable during the greater part of the year. After careful investigation, the system now most highly recommended is known as the King system, which consists in dragging the road after a rain, and in the spring with a split log or heavy planks. In the spring, when it becomes dry enough, the log is dragged over the surface of the grade at such an angle as to move the loose lumps to the center of the road. This fills up the ruts, smooths the surface, and forms a sort of crude cement out of the mud, which has considerable power to turn water. When this system is followed consistently the improvement in the road is phenomenal, so that a great many municipal authorities have made arrangements for the carrying out of this system. Everyone who has had an experience with clay roads can readily see the feasibility of this scheme, and should use their influence to have it adopted where a new grade has been made before it becomes flattened out with traffic.

Cultivation Before a Dry Season.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In response to your request for my experience as to the best methods of cultivating the soil to hold moisture in anticipation of a dry season, I may say that a dust-blanket formed by frequent stirring up of the surface soil, as in the garden plot or potato patch, is a non-conductor of moisture, and where protected by bluffs or growing crops, provides the best condition also in the grain field. Unfortunately, however, on our broad acres of grain land in the open during the hot, dry, windy weather of seed time, our dust blanket may be rolled on the road allowance, and leave the grain on the surface. The year 1901 was very dry. The farmers who during the spring of that year worked up their summer-fallows with the disk harrow, discovered that it meant waste labor, and in many cases a lost crop; while those who used the drag harrow, and by full pressure on the drill put the grain down into the firm, moist soil, had an average crop, and in some cases a good crop.

In spring plowing, during dry, windy weather, I would strongly advise every farmer to follow the plow with the harrow, and if a farmer has only one outfit, harrow in the evening what he plows through the day. The circulation of air through spring-plowed land is so excessive that unless the conditions for holding moisture are immediately provided, four or five dry, windy days will not leave enough moisture to germinate the seed. Do not depend upon moisture rising from the subsoil by capillary attraction, or you will be badly disappointed. If you allow what the soil already contains to disappear through evaporation, depend on it the next installment comes from the clouds and not from the subsoil. Hold the supply you already have by packing and providing a loose mulch of dry soil on the surface. If your soil is clay loam do not use a roller; it pulverizes the surface too much. Do not use a packer; it packs the soil too much. The common drag harrow, if used enough, will

provide the proper consistency of soil as to compactness and mulch, and besides it leaves on the surface lumps of dried earth, etc., etc., that act as a protection against windstorms. When the crop is just above ground another harrowing would be beneficial, not only for moisture, but for destroying weeds.

Again, if the soil has been under cultivation for some time, the root fiber which bound the soil particles together has decayed, and leaves it more subject to drifting than new land. How can we replace this root fiber that is a partial protection against soil drifting? It has been shown that the earth being diluted from a cubic foot of soil taken from a brome-grass plot, showed such a density of rootlets that a lighted lamp could not be seen through it. This shows that an occasional crop of brome or some other member of the grass family, not only gives increased protection against windstorms, but adds to the fertility of the soil by increasing the supply of humus.

Although I have had no experience on sandy soils, I am of the opinion that the use of the soil-packer or roller would be beneficial on such. On my farm of heavy clay loam I would not use either if I got them as a gift, the drag harrow, properly used, providing the required conditions.

Argyle. ALEX. M. CAMPBELL.

[NOTE.—Opinions regarding the use of the soil-packer do not seem to be unanimous. On the far-famed Portage plains, where the land is a clay loam, we notice that some of the most progressive and intelligent farmers are using the packer with good results. A common practice there, both on spring and fall plowing, and possibly in other places, too, is to harrow about a



An Equine Baby.

week after the grain is sown, as this kills weeds and conserves moisture. After—sometimes before—the packer is put on to make the land firmer, so that the subsequent harrowings will not tear the grain out so easily. Shortly after packing the harrows are started again, in order to bring up the lumps Mr. Campbell mentions to protect the dust. Generally, the harrowings are given after the packing, as it is found by this method that a very small proportion of weeds grow, and it must be admitted that a mulch is worked up. The use of the packer is to make the soil so firm that the harrows will not uproot the grain.—Ed.]

Do You Want a Situation?

WITH ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING FARMERS OR STOCKMEN? THEY ALL READ THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE." AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL NOT ESCAPE THEIR ATTENTION. SOME OF THEM WILL WANT YOU. TRY IT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Chatty Letter Full of Meat.

As one of your subscribers, I wish to commend your articles re distribution of seed grain. If we could obtain enough to sow, say, ten acres, and pay market value for it, it would be of great value to us, and I think would be an asset and help to pay something towards the cost of these institutions. I hope you will not let the matter rest, but hammer away. The wheat is nearly all in our way, and gone in in excellent shape. As my farm is up the Assiniboine Valley, we had considerable land under water last year, and are hoping to make up for loss last season. The river is going down very fast, and I hope it may continue so. There is not much feed for stock yet outside, except scenery. We have found disk drills put the grain in well, and I put mine well down this season, as it was very dry on top. Every person should make a point of putting in some trees this year, and thus improve property and surroundings. The cultivated grasses are showing up nice and green, especially the rye grass, which is a quick grower. I never watered any trees I have planted, though I see some advise it. Mine have all lived. A pressing need is a fanning-mill with sieves to take out wild oats from wheat. A cloth on top of sieve to prevent oats from turning on their ends and dropping through with the wheat is a good plan, but I would like to hear of something better, and I am sure many others also. Mr. Bedford told us at the Grain-growers' meeting at Brandon that clover was a success in Manitoba. I have grown timothy and rye grass, and would like to try clover, the only thing is—and the most important—the getting of pure seed. Well, I must not trouble you any more. Wishing your paper every success.

"A YORKSHIREMAN."

A Believer in Government Seed Distribution.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I write to express my appreciation of your paper, which I read from cover to cover. I also wish to express through it my gratitude to the Government for sending me a sample of seed grain. I think the person who would feed the sample or its produce to the chickens or hogs, would be equally likely to do so with a five-bushel sample.

H. G. B. CAPEL.
Lumsden, Assa.

[Note.—The feeding of the small sample to the chickens was an actual occurrence, related to us by Duncan Anderson, the well-known Institute lecturer. We do not advocate free distribution of samples of seed, either in 3-pound or 5-bushel lots, but believe in having people pay for what they get, as they will appreciate it better. We opine that our correspondent does not believe that a paid-for five-bushel sample would be fed to the chickens. If all surplus seed left over after the requirements for seeding the experimental plots was sold, the proceeds would help run the farms, and would reduce the unnecessary expense now involved by free seed distribution. The pure seed obtainable as a result of the larger charged-for distributions, would be an immense benefit to the country, because at present there are few pure-seed farms.—Ed.]

Pasture Summer-fallow.

Different localities and different men have different methods of treating their soil to maintain its fertility, its humus, to destroy weeds, and to fit it for a succeeding crop. A method practiced by Mr. Thos. Dale, on the Portage plains, is, instead of summer-fallowing to sow a crop of mixed grain as soon as he can get it in in the spring, and then to let the stock pasture on it the rest of the season. In the spring the land is disked up and sown to wheat. During a dry season land so treated is made quite firm, and considerable vegetable matter is added to it, which tends to keep it cool and moist the following spring. In moist seasons, on certain soils, such treatment would possibly make the land look hard. Mr. Dale, however, has loamy soil and a herd of Shorthorns, so by this method provides good pasture and keeps up the vegetable matter in the soil.

Varieties of Corn to Plant in the Territories.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In sowing or planting corn for ensilage or fodder, I do not consider earliness of very much account, as we very seldom get any sorts past the silk state when we are compelled to cut. We find the variety that gives the largest bulk the best, and the early-maturing sorts are not in this list, as a rule. North Dakota White and Longfellow, earliness and yield considered, are the best. The first six sorts mentioned in Bulletin 48 do the best with us; of these North Dakota White is the earliest.

ANGUS MACKAY.

Varieties of Corn for Manitoba.

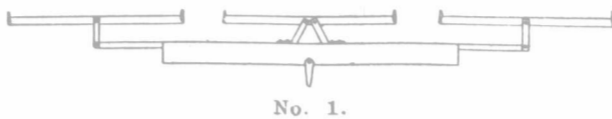
A very good brooder may be made of a dry- that at the Brandon Experimental Farm they have always used Pearce's Prize Prolific and Dakota White Flint corn for the bulk plots. In 1904 N. D. Flint was in late milk Sept. 6th, as was King Phillip; P. P. Prolific was not used in 1904, but it is not quite so early as N. D. Flint. Longfellow is a good variety, about five days later than King Phillip or N. D. Flint. I think it perfectly safe to recommend N. D. White Flint for Manitoba. We still have (April 26th) an abundant supply of excellent silage; it is, I think, the best I have ever seen. It is made from a mixture of Pearce's Prize Prolific and N. D. White Flint.

Effects of Bluestone Upon Various Plants.

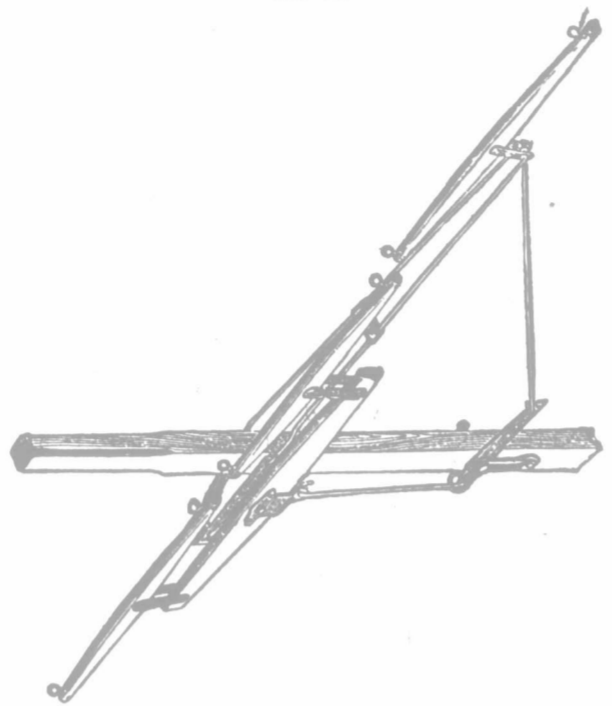
To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": In reply to your enquiry re effect of bluestone spraying for mustard upon pea vines, I beg to state that our experiments here and elsewhere show that pea vines are not affected by a two-per-cent. or even by a three-per-cent. solution of bluestone. On the other hand, potatoes, turnips, rape and beans are somewhat injured by a two-per-cent. solution. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn and sugar beets are not injured by this solution. As to the weeds which are killed by the use of this solution, I may say that we found but few weeds readily injured, the most sensitive being shepherd's purse, dandelion, annual sow-thistle, burdock, bull-thistle, Canada thistle, spring sow-thistle, blue weed, stickseed, and white cockle, and flowers of bindweed. Few of these were killed outright, as might have been expected, from the fact of their having strong taproots or underground stocks. The following were practically uninjured: Hound's tongue, rib-grass, broad-leaved plantain, mallow, couch grass, purslane, catnip, pigweed and chicory.

From the above results we cannot hope to gain much by spraying with bluestone for weeds other than wild mustard. W. LOCHHEAD. O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

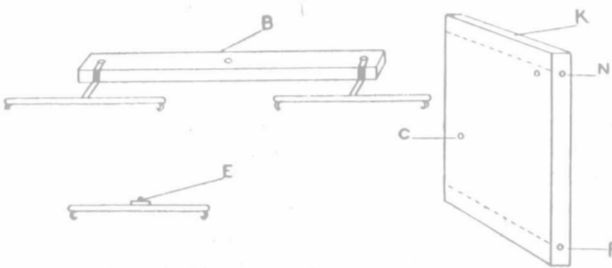
Eveners to Burn.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

Herewith will be found a further assortment of three-horse eveners. The first cut is from a sketch sent us by W. L. Lockhart, Westmoreland Co., N. B. The second illustrates the Deering style of evener, which may be seen in almost any locality. The third cut is from a drawing sent us by Milton Rose, Dundas Co., Ont.

K is oak upright 14 inches long, 2 inches thick, 6 inches wide; bolted with two bolts, N and P. B is two-span 6 feet long. C is a hole 2 1/2 inches back and four inches above a hole A (which should be shown in the lower, right-hand corner of cut, corresponding to the hole in the upper corner, which should be labelled D, D and A being 12 inches apart). E is the whiffletree of center horse. Attach two-span B to A; attach center horse E to D; attach plow to C. K will stand perpendicular to B when all are drawing.

N. B.—Bolts N and P are in line with horses.

Organization of a Telephone Company.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": In a former issue, "Subscriber" asks for information concerning rural telephone system in good working order. I will try to inform him how we proceeded to build the Central Dufferin line, of which there are fifteen miles of wire. It is expected that eleven miles will be added this summer. We registered as an "association, limited," believing it to be just as secure and satisfactory as a corporation, which it has proven to be, and having the advantage of being considerably cheaper. A charter of incorporation costs \$100, while the expenses in connection with the method adopted by us costs \$30. When enough money has been subscribed to build the proposed line—ours cost \$50 per mile—a board of provisional trustees are appointed, who, with the assistance of a solicitor, will draft a set of rules or by-laws for the control and government of the line. When these are drafted they are subscribed to by all subscribers of the original list, who sign their names in the presence of a notary public, whose duty it is to have the rules and appended names duly registered in the county registry office; when that is done you are in a position to issue stock sheets, let contracts, etc. I would recommend that one of the by-laws should provide that the number of shares be unlimited, as this



Scene at Experimental Farm, Brandon.

would permit extension at any time. The means we took to have the names signed in the presence of a notary public was to have the subscribers meet at a certain time at different points along the proposed line, where the solicitor met them in groups.

When placing telephone poles, they should number from 32 to 35 per mile, and be, in ordinary cases, 22 feet long, at highway crossings 30 feet, and at railways 36 feet, or of a sufficient height to prevent any possibility of contact with telegraph, electric light, or other wires. I will be pleased to answer, if I can, any questions from "Subscriber" or others that will encourage the establishment of rural telephone systems, as we think it is the best thing that has been introduced into the County of Dufferin.

G. R. McWHIRTER.
Dufferin Co., Ont.

Dairying.

Answers to Questions for Dairymen.

My favorite breed of dairy cow is the Ayrshire and Ayrshire grades, because they give a large amount of milk, containing a good amount of butter-fat. Their milk is adapted to any line of production—milk and cream for city trade, or for the production of cheese and butter. They beef readily when required, and make a choice quality of meat, with a small per cent. of waste. They are a hardy, thrifty breed, and will produce more profit for amount of feed consumed than any other breed.

I send cream to City of Montreal. Milk and butter record of my herd of 26 cows, from January 1st, 1904, to January 1st, 1905, is as follows:

Reg. No.	Name	Age in years.	Pounds of milk.	Average p. c. of butter-fat.	Estimated lbs. of butter.	Value at 22c. per pound.
11129	Peace	6	7828	4.1	373	\$82 06
6264	Minnie May	12	7955	3.8	352	77 44
13044	Jessie of Kelso	4	7866	4.1	352	77 44
11124	Infelice	6	7292	4.1	348	76 56
11132	Irena	6	7525	4	350	77 00
11118	Delta Mald	6	7954	3.7	333	73.26
8881	Miss Violet	7	7357	3.8	324	71 28
11125	Lady Ethel	6	6756	4.1	322	70 84
	Miss Millie	4	6853	4	320	70 40
11119	Dinah	6	6025	4.3	301	66 22
11402	Ruth of Kelso	5	6295	4.	293	65 56
11130	Peggotty	6	6478	3.8	286	62 92
8886	Iona	7	5670	3.9	259	56 98
17611	White Rose	4	5764	3.9	248	54 56
17197	Miss Vernie	3	5773	3.8	249	53 46
17605	Jess	2	5180	4.	241	53 02
17602	Constance	3	5208	3.9	236	51 92
	Gipsy	8	8450	4.1	403	88 66
	Flossie	8	8775	3.7	380	83 60
	Spotty	8	7416	4.2	357	77 22
	Carrie	12	6805	4.1	309	67 76
	Maggie	3	6604	3.7	281	61 82
	Topsey	3	6580	3.8	286	61 60
	Ann	8	5204	4.2	254	52 88
	Jenny	10	5220	4.1	248	54 56
	Doll	2	4970	4.1	236	51 92
Average per cow....			6646	3.9	306	\$67 07
Total amount of milk.....					172,803 lbs.	
Total amount of butter.....					7,928 lbs.	
Value at 22 cents per pound.....						\$1,743.94
Value of skim milk, at 15c. per cwt.						222.16
Returns per cow, including value of skim milk.....						75.58
Profit about \$31.58; cost of feed about \$36, and labor, \$8 per cow.						

We weigh every milking with a spring balance scale, take composite samples every four or six weeks, and have them tested at our creamery.

This is very interesting work. By doing this the farmer takes greater interest in his herd, and it is said "interest in our work lightens it." By this system he knows what his herd is doing per week, per month, and per year; and he is able to spot out his unprofitable cows. He can also, if he wishes, keep an approximate estimate of the coarse foods fed—hay, ensilage, straw and pasture—and can keep a close account of the grains fed, and thereby know about the cost of keep, also, of his herd per year.

We select only deep-milking, high-testing females; mate these with a pure-bred sire, from a family with a good milk record; rear only the best heifer calves; see that they are well fed when young with whole milk for two or three weeks, and then skim milk for six months at least. Mate them with a pure-bred sire of the same breed, so that they will drop their calves at from 30 to 36 months of age. Let the first lactation period be not less than ten months, so as to form the habit of long milking. Feed them liberally with foods rich in protein; weigh and test the milk, as to know the value of a cow, her annual yield of milk and the

W. F. STEPHEN.

Picking Out a Cow.

A writer in an exchange says: "I have, first and last, picked out a good many cows, and have sometimes made expensive mistakes. I have also frequently succeeded in getting hold of a very good dairy animal. I have learned a few things about picking out cows that are of value to me, and may be to someone else. One of the things is that, where a cow can be purchased in the environs of a town, it is possible to learn something about her from neighbors. I frequently get on the track of a good cow by enquiring if there are any cows to sell in that neighborhood. The reply will be that So-and-So has a wonderful cow that gives milk eleven months in the year, and very rich milk at that. A good cow in a small place soon gets a reputation all her own. I approach the owner and offer the prevailing price. He, of course, refuses, and says he would not part with that cow under such and such a price, naming a price that he thinks high.

But I, knowing that a good cow is worth a dozen times a fair cow and a hundred times a poor cow, do not regard the price as high. I look the cow over, milk her myself, and take some of the milk home to test. This I do by setting it overnight in a straight glass. The method is a little crude, and a better way would be to use a Babcock tester, but the results are approximately correct. Even with a Babcock test a single test would count for little more than this test in an ordinary water-glass.

In the main, I try to buy cows that are four or more years old, as at that time in life they have demonstrated what they can do as milk-producers. A heifer does not show what she can do, and I can't afford to experiment, when I can buy very good cows relatively cheap."

Care of the Bull.

A large part of the success of a breeder of any kind of cattle depends on the bull which he places at the head of his herd, or the quality of the animal and his care and management. A man may add a fine cow to his herd, and her individual calves will slowly improve it, but the influence of a fine bull is immediately perceptible in the calves from the whole herd, and a fair percentage should be superior to their dams. While individual merit is necessary in the bull, that which lies back of him in his ancestry on both sides is equally so. Particular attention should be given to the dam of the bull, for he is more likely to impress her qualities on his offspring than those of any individual animal, not excepting his own. The care of a stock bull should begin with his birth. He should be kept growing steadily and fed that kind of food which will produce a good growth of bone and muscle without becoming fat. Milk, new or skimmed, ground oats, bran or middlings, and good hay and grass are the best foods for a bull that is intended for a long life of usefulness. Also he should have exercise by a run in a pasture or yard until he is eighteen months or two years old.

He should have kind treatment, but no familiar petting. Never on any account allow anyone to play with him. The bull should be kept in the barn where he is near the cows, and as near as possible to one of the main passageways. If near the cows he is contented and more quiet, and if he stands where he constantly sees the men passing him he becomes familiar with them, and is not so liable to become vicious. But on no account should the men pay any attention to him in passing, either to quarrel with him or caress him. Let them understand that they are to let him alone and pay no attention whatever to him. He should be frequently let loose in the

yard with the cows, and after two years old it is better to hood him when turned loose. He then gets the exercise without endangering any lives or molesting the fence. In this way the bull may be kept many years without finding out his strength, is much healthier and safer, and a surer stock-getter, and is, I believe, much more liable to be the sire of quiet, pleasant offspring. In serving cows one service is enough, even better for the cow than two, and certainly better for the bull. A cow with one service is more liable to have a calf than if more are allowed. A yearling bull may serve three or four cows a week with no injury to himself, if allowed only one service to the cow, and a day or two between cows. A two- or three-year-old bull need not be so limited if treated in this way, and his calves will be uniformly strong. It is the injudicious treatment and worse than unnecessary overwork that injures the vitality of the bull and causes him to sire weak calves and to have an early decline of power. A little good judgment and common sense would keep almost any bull in active usefulness as long as it seemed desirable to retain him.

C. M. WINSLOW.

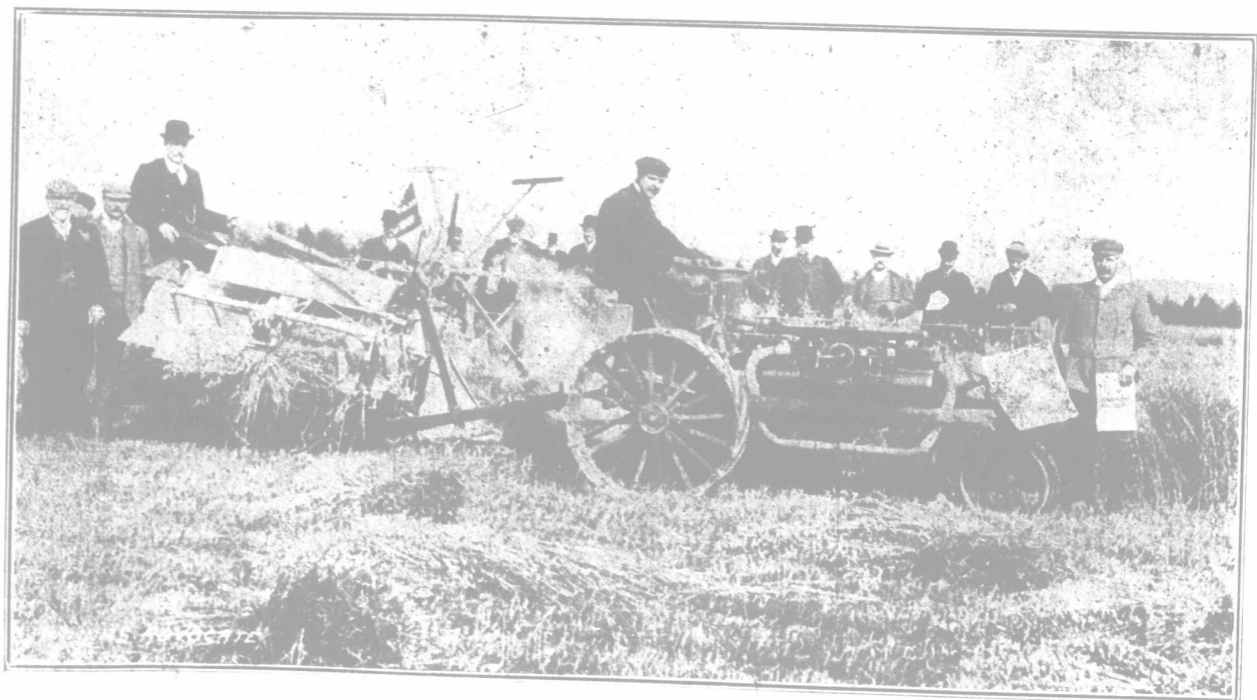
Butter Scarce.

From all quarters reports of a present or probable shortage of butter are being received. By this we should judge that the season about opening would be more than ordinarily profitable to those who keep cows. One great drawback to the dairy industry in Manitoba still exists, however, and that is the demoralized state of the trade between manufacturer and consumer. A revival of interest in the dairy business, with a consequent increase in production, would have the effect of putting the butter commission business upon a better basis, but as long as dairying is regarded with so much timidity the market will remain in an unsatisfactory condition.

Poultry.

Square Dealing with Customers.

If there is one purchaser wholly at the mercy of the seller it is the man who buys eggs by correspondence. For this reason it is especially desirable that advertisers of this class of stock should be thoroughly honorable and prompt in their dealings. Unfortunately, the temptation to hold off customers whose orders cannot be filled promptly, often proves too strong, and the remittance is kept until the sender is exasperated, and, perhaps, entirely disappointed in his calculations. As a point of honor, it would seem to be only fair, when a person advertises to sell eggs, that orders which come in as a result of that advertisement, and which cannot be filled within a reasonable time, should be acknowledged immediately with an offer to refund the money at the customer's expense. A complaint bearing the stamp of genuineness has recently come to hand from a disappointed purchaser, whose faith in poultry advertisers has been somewhat shaken. The person alluded to states that she sent for a setting of a certain kind of eggs, and after waiting for some four weeks, received in lieu of the setting of thirteen ordered, five of that kind and three of another kind of fowl; that, of the five none proved fertile, and that the seller had demurred from refunding the money or sending another setting. While unwilling to impugn the honor of poultrymen in general, we are not disposed to ignore instances of this kind. The "Farmer's Advocate" is naturally anxious to conserve the interests of the breeders, but subscribers come before advertisers. We believe the majority of our advertisers mean to be square.



The Horseless Binder—The Automobile (Ivel) in the Field.

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and that, as a class, those using our columns are the cream of the poultry and live stock men, but instances such as the above are liable to occur in spite of every precaution on our part. Many cases of disappointment are, no doubt, due to no fault of the seller, and it is not surprising that they become slow to listen to complaints. At the same time, it behooves them to exercise every care that orders be filled to the satisfaction of their patrons. We believe it is better to lose an order rather than displease a customer. Fair dealing and businesslike methods pay the advertiser in the end, please the purchaser, and redound to the credit of the advertising medium.

The Incubator and Brooder on the Farm.

We have noticed several advertisements of incubators, used but one year, for sale cheap by farmers who have tried them and decided to go back to hens. We have interviewed some of them, and find that in every case the dissatisfaction is not from inability to hatch chicks with the incubator, but to raise them after they are hatched.

Failure to raise the chicks is due chiefly to two things; first, for fear of scaring the purchaser out, most poultry supply companies put the number of chicks which a brooder will accommodate away beyond its real capacity (if chicks are crowded a large number of them will die). Second, a beginner does not understand the needs of a chick as a hen does, and he makes several mistakes. He usually feeds the chicks as soon as they are hatched. The chick gets from the egg enough nutriment to last it 48 hours if necessary, and even longer, and should never be fed or given water till at least twenty-four hours old. Up to that time it should be allowed to pick up coarse sand or fine grit, but no food. At first they should be fed every two hours, as much as they will eat in five minutes, the feed placed in flat dishes or small wooden troughs, and removed at the end of that time. As they grow older they should be fed more at a time and less often, till at four weeks of age they may be fed what they will eat up clean three times a day. They should be fed chick food or cracked grain, dry. They should have access to clean water.

The temperature of the brooder should be watched carefully, and the chicks not allowed to get too hot or too cold. To save the expense of many brooders, some successful breeders take a number out of the brooder as they grow large enough to crowd, and place them in a small coop made of a dry-goods box, which is kept warm by a gallon jug of warm water wrapped in old woollen cloths. If the boxes are kept in a building while the chicks are less than a month old, or even out of doors after the weather gets warm, these boxes heated by hot water will raise chicks successfully without lamp-heated brooders. A woman of our acquaintance went through the last season in this way without losing a chick.

Most people are surprised to find that experienced breeders think they are doing well when they bring twenty-five chicks to maturity for every hundred eggs set. Count the eggs set under hens for a season and the birds matured, and you will find that they do no better. Don't expect too much of the incubator. The fact that one can hatch all his chicks early and so get winter layers, is an advantage in favor of the incubator.

W. I. T.

Selecting Eggs for Hatching.

A number of important points have to be attended to by poultry-keepers who raise their chicks in the incubator, if satisfactory results are to be obtained. Of course there are incubators and incubators, and the modes of working one make may be very different from those of working another, but in every case there are certain fixed principles upon the observance of which depend the chances of success. One of these golden rules relates to the selection of the eggs which are destined to yield live chicks. This is, needless to say, a point of first importance, not only in regard to incubators, but also in regard to hatching by nature's method, for it is a very great mistake to suppose, as some poultry-keepers are inclined to do, that one egg is the same as another, and that no great discrimination is therefore needed in selecting a supply for incubation. It may be safely laid down that an egg cannot be too fresh when placed in the tray or under the hen. Many breeders seem to forget, or, at any rate, overlook, this fact, and seldom think of straining a point to have the total number of eggs needed made up quickly, and started on the hatching process as soon as possible after they are laid. In making a selection abnormally large eggs should be avoided, as in many instances these contain double yolks, and are, therefore, most unsuitable for hatching purposes.

Do You Want to Sell Your Home?

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Vegetables Recommended for Manitoba.

Asparagus—Conover's Colossal, Columbia, Mammoth White.
Beans (Dwarf)—Canadian Wonder (yellow podded), Scarlet Flageolet Wax (yellow podded), Stringless Green Podded (green podded).
Beans, Broad—Broad Windsor.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip (early), Long Smooth Deep Blood Red (for winter storage).
Cabbage—Paris Market, Very Early (early), Early Jersey Wakefield (early), the Lupton (late), Marblehead Mammoth (late), Large Red Drumhead (late), Drumhead Vertus (Savoy).
Carrots—Early Scarlet Horn (early), Half-long Danvers (late).
Celery—White Plume (early), Giant Pascal (early), London Red (early).
Cauliflower—Early Snowball (early and medium), Extra Early Paris (early and medium).
Cress or Pepper-grass—Extra Curled.
Cucumbers—Early Cluster, Cumberland, White Wonder.
Corn, Sweet—Early Cory.
Corn, Flint—Mitchell's Extra Early.
Lettuce—Neapolitan (cabbage), White Paris Cos (cos).
Kohl-rabi—Early White Vienna.
Musk Melon—Extra Early Green.
Citron—Colorado Mammoth.
Parsnip—Hollow Crown (long), Student (short).
Onion Sets—Yellow Dutch, English Multipliers, Shallots.
Onion (Seed)—Yellow Globe Danvers (large), Red Prize Taker (large), Gibraltar (large), Adriatic White Barletta (pickling).
Peas—Extra Early Exonian (1st early), William Hurst (2nd early), American Wonder (2nd early), Juno (late), Shropshire Hero (late).
Parsley—Moss Curled.
Radish—Early Scarlet Turnip, French Breakfast.
Spinach—Victoria.
Squash—Extra Early Orange Marrow, English Vegetable Marrow, Long White Bush Marrow.
Salsify—Sandwich Island.
Tomatoes—Earliana, Earliest of All, Early Ruby.
Turnip (Garden)—Early Snowball, Robertson's Golden Ball.
Herbs—Sage, Savory, Thyme, Parsley.

Potatoes in a Market Garden.

A correspondent says: "I am thinking of going in for market gardening in Winnipeg, but, before doing so, I would be obliged if you could give me the following information: How many bushels of potatoes would it take to seed 4½ acres? What would be sufficient capital to start a 4½-acre market garden? What implements would be required? What are the best potatoes to cultivate? About how big a crop should be derived from an acre? Would you advise to have land broken now, and again before seeding next spring?"

Man.
Ans.—Like any other business venture, market gardening depends so much upon the business ability and energy of the man himself, that it is difficult to lay down absolute rules. In such an enterprise, also, it is necessary that one grow crops that are not in general cultivation on a large scale on the farms. Potatoes, for instance, are a farm crop, hence are not the most profitable in a garden of high-priced city land. Besides, a market-gardener should have a large assortment of crops, in order that he may be kept busy and have a continuous income. In spring he should have for sale such vegetables as asparagus, parsnips, etc.; then, later, radish, onions, lettuce, beets, early potatoes, etc.; later still, the small fruits; then the fall vegetables, such as corn, cabbage, carrots, etc. Of course, our correspondent could begin with a crop of potatoes, and gradually work into other crops. To plant 4½ acres in rows thirty inches apart and eighteen inches in the row, would take from 50 to 75 bushels, cut with two or three eyes to the set. As for the amount of capital required, it would be difficult to say with any degree of assurance. Some men have started with two hundred dollars after getting the land, and have succeeded as well as others with a thousand. One would need, first, the land, then a horse, harness, plow, wagon, cultivator, seed, etc. As for varieties, the Early Rose has been the Standard for some time, but one should always be on the lookout for improvements. State of Maine is quite highly recommended now. The yield per acre of potatoes is dependent upon many conditions—the fertility and physical condition of the land, the treatment given, the variety, etc.; but from three hundred and fifty to five hundred bushels is within the range of possibility. Land for potatoes should be mellow and deep. If in sod now, it should be broken and backset this summer, then next spring, plowed again and harrowed, or har-

rowed the first thing in the spring and the seed then plowed in. In another column is an article on potato-growing, from one who has had splendid crops for twenty years.

Experience in Potato Planting.

In the first place, take a piece of old ground, and put on a good coat of new stable manure. Leave it there until it gets good and dry, then some fine day with a fine breeze, set fire to it. This leaves a fine piece of ground ready to plant. Now, have potatoes cut from two to three days, so they will be dry to handle. Have them cut to one or two eyes to the set, and there will be very few small ones and no scab of any account, as the ashes put the ground into good shape for the potatoes. I spread out the potatoes after cutting, as they will spoil very quickly if put in bags or in a heap. I plant the sets from ten to twelve inches apart in the drill. I take the plow and team, and plow and plant every third furrow, but do not plow too wide, or there will be trouble in banking them up. After finishing planting, give a stroke with the harrows, then leave for a time. When I find them coming up, I give one or two more strokes of the harrows, and this will "fix" the weeds in good shape. When I can see the potatoes all the length of the drill, I take the cultivator and put the mouldboards on to draw the dirt from the potatoes, then next day reverse the mouldboard and throw the dirt back to the potatoes, and go through them every eight or nine days until they start to bloom, then leave them until time to dig, when there will be potatoes worth while digging, with very few small ones. This is my experience for over twenty years.

ALLYN HOBSON.

Brandon, Man.

The Orchard and the Lawn.

The above two necessary adjuncts to any farm are things to plan and make before the growing season is over.

The pleasure obtained by the possession of a good lawn and an orchard cannot be estimated, and the farm on which such are to be found can be made a home that the children will be loth to leave. For the lawn, the following should be sown: Canadian blue grass with a small quantity of rye grass (*Agropyrum tenerum*). This combination makes a good sod, and if the lawn is so arranged, can be mown by horse-power. The soil for the lawn should be gotten into first-class shape before sowing the grass seed. It is advisable to have a good open space in front of the house for the lawn, and at the sides clumps of evergreens, shrubs, and Manitoba elm and ash. For the orchard, the small fruits—currants and gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries; and the larger ones—crab apples and some of the other varieties, such as the Duchess; and some varieties of plums, particularly some of the improved natives, will be found acceptable, good growers and yielders. For successful orcharding, shelter belts are needed, and are not hard to provide if a little attention and care is given at the start, in the way of cultivation to conserve moisture to keep down weeds.

The Bean.

By Mrs. Anna L. Jack.

It is claimed that this vegetable was introduced into England by the Romans, and originated in Egypt, but travellers state that it is found growing wild in Persia. Beans are used in Africa, in China, and all over Europe. In Barbary they are full-podded in February, and bear all the season, forming the food of all classes, when stewed with oil and garlic.

The time of sowing beans must be regulated by the season, but they can be classed as "tender," and require warmth and light rich soil. It is better to make successive sowings, in drills three inches deep, beans four to six inches apart, with rows three feet apart. There is no better dwarf bean than the Golden Wax, and seed sown in late May or early June will give a succession after the first crop is gathered. The Black Wax is a worthy variety, only that when overripe the color of the seed makes it objectionable; but for late planting, "Currie's" rust-proof is most reliable, in case of wet weather following the planting.

The bean family is one of the most useful of all our vegetables, and the rich Lima is especially good, though so tender as not to be able to endure the slightest frost. Raised in an old hotbed, and transplanted the first of June, or a little later if still cold, they will mature seed, and furnish a delicious winter vegetable. Planted in hills, with poles for climbing, they require no other care than to keep down weeds, and an occasional hoeing to stir the soil and promote quick growth. The scarlet runner is well worth cultivating, both for the edible bean-pod and for the flowers of rich scarlet, that are very ornamental and not sufficiently appreciated. They are tender plants, and do not thrive if sown too early in the season, but are prolific bearers, and if the pods are picked off when fresh and snappy the flowers will keep on coming for a long season, and yield a plentiful crop. Beans are an excellent food for hard-working horses, and for the "bacon hog." The flour made from them is more nutritive, but less easily

digested, than that of oats, and a bushel of the former yields 14 pounds more flour than the same quantity of oats. So the bean has been a common favorite through many generations, and Pliny mentions the kidney bean as "Phaseolus," and instructed that the pod was to be eaten with the seed. It is a very adaptable vegetable, as to soil and conditions, rarely refusing to reward the cultivator by a prolific crop, and serving faithfully for culinary purposes in the midsummer days.

B. C. Fruit-growing.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has received word from British Columbia that there are very heavy importations of nursery stock coming in this spring; as much as six carloads in a single day was received of Oregon stock, all of which was carefully inspected and fumigated. Mr. Thos. Cunningham, Inspector of Fruit Pests for British Columbia, estimates that there will be 500,000 trees imported and planted, in addition to the home-grown stock. What's the matter with growing this nursery stock in Canada?

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Hon. Gedeon Ouimet, who was Premier of Quebec from 1873 to 1876, and afterwards, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Province, died on April 24th.

Andrew Carnegie has donated a fund of \$10,000,000 to universities in Canada, the United States and Newfoundland, to provide annuities for retiring professors.

Over 800 English immigrants arrived in Toronto on April 25th. Of these many families will settle on 5,000 acres of uncultivated land on Pelee Island, Lake Erie, where they will raise fruit and tobacco.

An active anti-foreign movement is in progress in the Kootenay district, B. C., where the whites employed by the Kootenay Shingle Co. have refused to work with the Chinese and Japanese. So forcible were their demonstrations that the Asiatics could only go to work under protection of the police. The whites interested are trying to get the Japanese consul at Vancouver to induce the men to withdraw.

British and Foreign.

Joseph Jefferson, the famous American actor, is dead.

Two earthquake shocks were felt in Northern England on April 23rd.

The British steamer Yuen-Wo has been destroyed by fire near Peking, 150 Chinese losing their lives.

A bill for Government ownership of railways has been passed by the Senate of Italy, by a vote of 109 to 8.

The May wheat pool, engineered by John W. Gates, collapsed in Chicago, and there was a drop of ten cents. Losses will reach the millions.

There is a terrible famine in Andalusia, Spain, owing to long continued droughts. The Government is distributing bread among the starving people in many districts.

A plot to kill the Czar and his kinsmen has been discovered by General Trepoff's secret agents among the troops of the Imperial Guard. Many officers are said to be implicated.

A British Consul is to be established on the Island of St. Pierre, and will, it is expected, deal a death-blow to the smuggling business which has been carried on there so long.

A telegram from Cheu-Tu states that the Chinese Amban who negotiated the Anglo-Thibetan treaty with Colonel Younghusband has been massacred with all his retinue by the Thibetans.

The Chinese Criminal Code has been revised, to do away with many horrible modes of putting to death in China. The reforms are due to Wu-Ting-Fang, formerly Chinese Minister to the U. S.

A despatch from Aden states that Riza Pasha's army of 6,000 men has been defeated by the Arab insurgents. The situation is looked upon as most critical to the Sultan of Turkey, as it is expected that the rising will spread northward to the Province of Hejaz, in which are the sacred cities, Mecca and Medina.

There is still no important war news from the Far East. Rojestvensky and Togo have not yet clinched in the great struggle, and it seems that even the Japanese are not aware of the exact whereabouts of the Russian fleet, although the first squadron was sighted off Cape Varela, seventy miles north of Kamranh Bay, several days ago. It is now thought that the decisive battle may be fought somewhere off the island of Yezo. From Manchuria the only news is that during a three-hour fight near Tsintziatoun the Russian cavalry forced the Japanese to retreat. At Vladivostok all is now in readiness for a protracted siege.

Field Notes.

Thos. Crawford, M.P.P., has introduced a Bill in the Ontario Legislature to make dehorning compulsory.

Don't let weeds come to seed this year. Mow them down before they have a chance, or grub them out at an early stage when possible.

An "American Butter-refining Co." has been incorporated, under New Jersey law, with capital of \$17,000,000, and offices in New York and Chicago. H. L. Wiley, formerly manager of the butter and egg department of Armour & Co., is general manager. This stuff ("renovated butter") is prohibited by law in Canada.

The next annual session of the U. S. Farmers' National Congress, will be held in Richmond, Va., Sept. 12th to 22nd, 1905. The congress is composed of delegates appointed by the Governors of the various States, on the recommendation of the agricultural organizations of each State. The president is Hon. Harvie Jordan, Monticello, Ga.; John M. Stahl, secretary.

Representative Men of Western Canada.

The progress of Western Canada within the last few years has been phenomenal, as all will admit, and while the growth is due largely to the natural wealth of the country, including cheap fertile land, healthy, invigorating climate, etc., the fact remains that the permanent wealth of any country is dependent on the average of human kind peopling it.



S. M. McKinlay, Ninga, Man.

The highest development of vegetable and animal life is attained at or near the northern zone of its production, and men and women are not exempt from that law.

The men of the northern zone are the people by whom the history of the world north of the equator will be made, and it is needless to say that the said history will, to adopt the catchy patriotic phrase of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, be "Made in Canada."

Realizing this fact, this paper will publish from time to time illustrations of the men who, as the bone and sinew of the country, are aiding in building it up; such men being recruited from the ranks of the professions, law, medicine and agriculture, and from the trades and commercial fields of endeavor.

Veterinarians of Western Canada.

Dr. D. A. McArthur, of Hartney, Man., the subject of our sketch, is the son of Rev. D. D. McArthur, Lauder, Man. This young veterinarian saw the light of day first in Dominionville, Ont., in the early eighties, afterwards moving to Manitou and Hartney with his parents; later he farmed with his father, the extensive holding of 800 acres near Lauder. After spending two



D. A. McArthur, V.S. (Tor.), M.D.V. (McKillop), Hartney, Man.

years at the Toronto Veterinary College, he graduated with first-class honors in 1904, the summer of 1903 being spent as pupil with a veterinarian in Ohio, U. S. A. As the Manitoba law does not recognize certificates of the Toronto College issued since 1897, the subject of our sketch performed the necessary third year's

work at the McKillop College, Chicago, where he had the advantage of plenty of clinics, obtaining therefrom last month the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (M.D.V.). He has since obtained the license of the Manitoba Veterinary Association, and has resumed practice at Hartney.

The Manitoba Farmers' Institute Circuit.

As announced in our previous issue, the Institute series for Manitoba has been arranged, and we give herewith dates and places and speakers at the meetings, according to the districts as allotted:

District 1.—Speakers: Prof. Thos. Shaw, St. Paul, Minn.; F. S. Jacobs, B.S.A., Associate Editor "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg—Killarney, May 29th, 4 o'clock; Cartwright, May 30th, 2 o'clock; Crystal City, May 31st, 2 o'clock; Pilot Mound, May 31st, 7 o'clock; Morden, June 1st, 2.30 o'clock; Manitoba, June 2nd, 2 o'clock; Morris, June 3rd, 2 o'clock; Emerson, June 3rd, 7.30 o'clock.

District 2.—Speakers: S. A. Bedford, Supt. Experimental Farm, Brandon; A. P. Ketchen, B.S.A., Editor Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg—Deloraine, May 29th, 7 o'clock; Melita, May 30th, 7.30 o'clock; Hartney, May 31st, 2.30 o'clock; Souris, June 1st, 8 o'clock; Reston, June 2nd, 7 o'clock; Virden, June 3rd, 3.30 o'clock.

District 3.—Speakers: A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V.M., Editor "Farmer's Advocate"; Chas. L. Strachan, Mackenzie, Man.—Russell, June 5th, 8 o'clock; Birtle, June 6th, 2 o'clock; Shoal Lake, June 7th, 2 o'clock; Strathclair, June 8th; 3 o'clock; Minnedosa, June 9th, 3 o'clock.

District 4.—Speakers: Dr. Hopkins, Winnipeg, and James Murray, B.S.A., Supt. Canadian Seed-growers' Association—Oak River, June 12th, 7 o'clock; Bradwardine, June 13th, 2.30 o'clock; Hamiota, June 14th, 2.30 o'clock; Arrow River, June 15th.

District 5.—Speakers: H. V. Clendenning, Bradwardine; C. L. Strachan, and S. Benson, Neepawa—Carberry, June 1st, 2 o'clock; MacGregor, June 2nd, 2 o'clock; Portage la Prairie, June 3rd, 2 o'clock.

District 6.—Speakers: S. Benson, and W. J. Black, Dept. Minister of Agriculture—Treherne, June 5th, 2 o'clock; Holland, June 6th, 2 o'clock; Cypress River, June 7th, 2 o'clock; Glenboro, June 8th, 2 o'clock.

District 7.—Speakers: R. H. Cook, Birnie, Man.; James Murray, and A. M. Campbell, M.A., Argyle, Man.—Miami, June 5th, 2.30 o'clock; Swan Lake, June 6th, 2.30 o'clock; Wawanessa, June 7th, 8 o'clock; Blyth, June 8th, 7.30 o'clock; Oak Lake, June 9th, 8 o'clock; Elkhorn, June 10th, 3 o'clock.

District 8.—Speakers: J. J. Ring, Crystal City; Geo. Batho, Editor Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg—Bowsman, June 6th, 10 a.m.; Swan River, June 6th, 7 p.m.; Harlington, June 7th, 10 a.m.; Manitonias, June 7th, 7 p.m.; Gilbert Plains, June 8th, 8 p.m.; Dauphin, June 9th, 3 p.m.; Plumas, June 10th, 8 p.m.; Gladstone, June 12th, 8 p.m.

District 9.—Speakers: J. R. Cote, Dept. of Agriculture, Winnipeg; J. de Froment, Notre Dame de Lourde—St. Jean, June 5th, 8 p.m.; St. Pierre, June 6th, 8 p.m.; St. Charles, June 7th, 8 p.m.; St. Eustache, June 8th, 8 p.m.

District 10.—Speakers: Alex. M. Campbell, and Jas. Murray—Selkirk, June 1st, 2.30 p.m.; Beausejour, June 2nd, 2 p.m.; Kildonan, June 3rd, 8 p.m.

District 11.—Speakers: W. J. Black, and A. P. Ketchen—Carman, May 29th, 2.30 o'clock; Headingly, June 12th, 2 o'clock; Springfield, June 14th, 2 o'clock; Stonewall, June 1st, 7 o'clock; Bird's Hill, June 3rd, 2 o'clock.

District 12.—Speakers: H. V. Clendenning; F. Lutley, Dept. of Agriculture, Winnipeg—Meadow Lea, June 5th, 2 o'clock; Woodlands, June 5th, 7 o'clock; Seamo, June 8th, 2 o'clock; Otto, June 7th, 2 o'clock; Lundar, June 8th, 2 o'clock.

At a large number of the above points live-stock judging will be a leading feature. Animals will be provided by the agricultural societies or institutes for demonstration purposes, and score-cards will be available for those who desire them. A programme giving the subjects to be dealt with by each speaker will be issued, and the various agricultural societies will be notified as to the character of the meeting to be held under their auspices.

It is hoped that directors of agricultural societies will put forth every effort to ensure a large crowd for the meetings, as the list of speakers shows that the best available talent has been secured.

Races at the Industrial.

The programme of races for the Winnipeg exhibition has been issued. Provisions are made for seven days' racing, beginning July 21st, and ending July 27th, during which time \$14,000 will be distributed. This year the Manitoba Derby for runners and the Manitoba Breeders' stakes for trotters will be eliminated, but in the running events horses bred in Manitoba, the Territories or British Columbia will receive allowances. The value of the free-for-all is reduced from \$2,500 to \$1,200, but a consolation free-for-all is on the card for horses that do not come within the money in the open free-for-all. The value of the consolation is \$700. The Dominion Industrial Handicap of a mile and a quarter is the chief feature in the running events. It is worth \$900, and will be run on the last day.

Eleventh Annual Canadian Horse Show.

A proud day for the equine was Wednesday, April 26th, the opening of the 11th annual Canadian Horse Show, held in the Armories at Toronto, Ont. With a catalogue of entries exceeding by almost 340 the number of last year, and quality excelling the former high standard, with beautiful weather and a public interest merited by past efforts, the well-directed energy of the management could not fail to insure a rattling success. Not even the performance of a world-famous musician could detract seriously from the interest in the Horse Show, and as the days passed, the rising tide of attendance eclipsed all records. Opening day was graced by the presence of the Governor-General, Lord Grey, and family, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and many other notable personages, while the exquisitely-costumed elite of Toronto's society added eclat to the event and dispelled all uncertainty as to the effectiveness of the spring styles.

Eloquent testimony to the educative influence of this show was the high average merit, the conformity to type, and the paucity of sub-standard exhibits. The distinguishing feature this year was the phenomenal increase and improvement of the Hackney, Saddle and Heavy-harness classes; this without reflecting at all upon the other sections, which were right up to the mark throughout. The show was a delight to spectators, a profit to horsemen, and a gratification to the management. It was, in fact, an unqualified success.

The judging was done by a select coterie of horsemen, most of whom are fairly well known in Ontario rings, and with but few exceptions the decisions were favorably received. The personnel of the ribbon-placers included R. P. Steriker, West Orange, N. J.; William West, Shelburne, Vt.; Dr. Rutherford, Ottawa; Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto; Robert Graham, Claremont; Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; Dr. Sinclair, Cannington; Col. Bridge, C. B., and Major Drage, London, Eng.; Colin Campbell, Montreal; W. S. Spark, England; Seward Carey, Buffalo; S. W. Taylor, Jr., New York; E. S. Skead, Ottawa, and John Macdonald.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Here, as elsewhere, experience has been that the horse show fails to draw the breeding classes of Thoroughbreds. They do not show to good advantage on the rein, hence fail to arouse popular enthusiasm, absence of which is reflected in the apathy of the horsemen. Of the three aged stallions (none being entered in the junior class), a comparatively easy winner and sweepstakes was

the chestnut, Orme Shore, a recent importation of Robert Davies, Toronto. He is got by Orme, dam Virginia Shore; is well modelled, and of good quality, breeding and performance. Second went to a Spendthrift get, Dr. Andrew Smith's Kapanga Colt, leaving third money to Messrs. Barbour, Toronto, on Bill of the Play, a Billette get, now in training for the King's Plate. In the class for Thoroughbreds qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters, the old champion Dalmoor, owned by E. Whyte, of Hamilton, had to take second position to Gold Car, shown by Wm. Hendrie, same city. Gold Car is by Goldfinch, out of Carina, is a well-put-up stallion, of good manners and gait. Third went to Ben Carrick, a Ben Strome (imp.) get, property of Allan Kemp, of Oakville. Reserve was the four-year-old chestnut, St. Jolly, by St. Juvenal, exhibited by W. Wilson, of London.

STANDARD-BREDS.

No new ribbon-bearers left the aged Standard-bred ring, awards going to the same horses and in the same order as in 1904. First and later champion was the splendid horse, Oro Wilkes, again exhibited by Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt. Prodigal Son, which last year got second for Crow & Murray, was entered this year for the same position by J. Nobles, Toronto, and last among the winners was D. L. C., by Accoli, property of Simon James, Hamilton. In three-year-olds Miss Wilks headed the bunch with a Delmarch colt, Oro-Dell, last year third in his two-year-old form. The Blue frill was placed on Red Badge by Red Heart, and after him came Robert Davies' Earl of Chester, by Dare Devil, reserve going to Ashley Stock Farm, Belleville, on the two-year-old Gilbert Parker.

The special for stallion any age or breed, qualified to produce carriage horses, brought out five Hackneys, five Standard-breds and a Thoroughbred. With Graham Bros.' Whitewall Fashion in the ring, there could be no two choices for premier honors, but as to the others, there was room for difference of opinion. The judge preferred the Thoroughbred, Ben Carrick, for second position, and left the trotters out altogether, choosing for third the Hackney, Rosseau Performer, shown by Jos. Thompson, Orillia, and for reserve another Hackney, Income, sire Rosador, exhibitor W. C. Quickfall, Glenallan.

HACKNEYS.

It was a great week for Hackneys. The horse show is their special province anyway, and the phenomenal display of Hackney blood, not only in the breeding, but in various leather classes, indicated the undoubted ascendancy of the breed. During the past two years they have forged into prominence at this exhibition, un-

til, where there used to be two or three to the class, they are now entered by the dozen, while the quality and action of several individuals this spring was sensational. Several judges considered the aged stallion-class probably the strongest ever seen on the continent, and the champion stallion good enough to win any ring this side the Atlantic. It is, therefore, no reflection on the company to say that Graham Bros. had an outstanding first in their imported chestnut, Whitewall Fashion, by Troubadour. Of beautiful conformation and limbs, regal bearing and magnificent action, he was at once marked for a winner, and when subsequently exhibited for the championship, won hearty applause by his behavior on the rein. An extraordinarily high actor, he is perfectly true and level in his paces, and gets away with a stride that carries him rapidly over the ground. Capturing the sweepstakes landed him two prizes, the silver medal of the Hackney Horse Society of Great Britain, and the King Edward prize of \$50 in cash. Copalder Bonny Gabriel, imported, by Stow Gabriel, exhibited by Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., was placed second on the award list. A close contestant was Imp. Warwick Paragon, shown by Telfer Bros., Milton, Ont. This is a young horse of promise, that would discredit no blue ribbon. The reserve went to another imported horse, Truman's Wood Baronet, sired by Goldfinder 6th. Among the good ones unplaced, was Imp. Maxim, by Garton Duke of Connaught, owned by T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook. But for being in rather gross condition, he would doubtless have ranked in the first quartette.

In stallions three years old, Graham Bros. again led, with their recently-imported chestnut, Anticipator, rather thin as yet from his journey, and, perhaps, a shade short in the posterior ribs, but giving promise of rivalling the action of his senior stable mate. Already he shows good manners and a well-nigh faultless pace, and not only lifts his feet well, but goes with the speed of a roadster. For sweepstakes he was reserve to Whitewall Fashion. None too good was the blue for Truman's Bonny Gabriel, a son of Copalder Bonny Gabriel. He is a strong stamp, and extra well topped, though not quite able to handle his feet with the red-ribbon colt. Third went to Salford Roseus (imp.), by Rosador, shown by J. B. Hogate, Sarnia. Reserve was Robt. Davies' Squire of Chester. A popular win was that of A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont., for high-stepping Hackney stallion, on the renowned Hillhurst Sensation, a favorite of last year. He is a prime mover, and a very impressive sire, a fact demonstrated later by the special exhibit of Hillhurst Sensation with ten of his get. He also won in the class for best Hackney stallion foaled in Canada. He was bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., sired by Hayton Shales (imp.), dam Miss Baker (imp.).

In mares any age, the judges turned for a winner to the Alberta-bred champion actor, Priscilla, by Robt. Adair 2nd, exhibited by her new owner, Dr. H. A. Bruce, Toronto. The second mare, Lady Melgund, owned by H. J. Spencely, Box Grove, sired by Barthorpe Performer (imp.), also leaves you with a clean pair of heels. The Hackney Horse Society's silver medal for best mare from an imported sire and dam, went to Viola, by Barthorpe Performer, shown by Thos. Early (agent), Tillsonburg, Ont.

HEAVY HORSES.

About perfection was the pair of four-year-old geldings of John W. Cowie, Markham, who carried off first for mares or geldings, any breed; first for pair of heavy draft mares or geldings, sired by a Clydesdale stallion, and first and third for single draft mare or gelding, any breed. In the latter class the red ribbon was placed on Mr. Cowie's Prince Arthur, got by the noted Montrave Chief, the third prize mare being the get of Royal Huntley; between them was one of the second-prize pair exhibited by the Dominion Transport Co., Toronto. Scaling fairly well up towards the ton mark, each well balanced and of faultless conformation, with the best of quality, feet and legs, good bone of the clean, flat kind, and amazingly handy with their feet, Cowie's team would grace the top in any ring in any country. Throughout, the drafters, though few in numbers, were exceptionally good. In fact they were, in Judge Stericker's opinion, simply splendid.

Mosquitoes.

Recent discoveries have established the fact that certain species of mosquitoes transmit malaria, yellow fever, and filariasis (elephantiasis), and by so doing make these diseases epidemic. This knowledge has given great importance to the study of mosquitoes; their species, life histories and relations to public health. In 1894 about 250 species were known in the world; now over 400 species have been described.

Mosquitoes cannot any longer be regarded merely as producers of irritation or discomfort, but rather as a menace to the health of the community; and a pool where the malarial mosquito breeds is a public nuisance.

Mosquitoes belong to the same group of insects as the flies (order Diptera). These insects have two wings in the adult state, with mouthparts fitted for sucking. Mosquitoes have the mouthparts formed into a long and slender proboscis. We can readily distinguish mosquitoes from other flies by the scales on their wings. There is usually a fringe of scales around the margin and along each of the veins. Most other flies do not have these scales.

Like most other kinds of insects, a mosquito has a life cycle made up of four distinct stages, namely, egg, larva or wriggler, pupa, adult or winged mosquito. The second and third stages are passed in the water,



Whitewall Fashion (imp.) —259— (Vol. 23 E.)

Hackney stallion; chestnut; foaled in 1900. Winner at the Canadian Horse Show, April, 1905, of first prize in age class; first for stallion, any age or breed, best qualified to produce carriage horses; championship silver medal for best Hackney stallion any age; also the King Edward special prize for best Hackney stallion any age. Imported and exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ontario.

and cannot exist elsewhere. During the warm summer weather only about one week is required for a mosquito to develop from the egg to the adult state. In cold weather a much longer period is necessary. The eggs of some species, like the rain-barrel mosquito, float on the surface of the water, where they are deposited in raftlike masses. The eggs of some others, like the salt-marsh mosquito, are laid at the edge of the water or in the soft mud; these are not collected in masses, and do not float. Eggs of the malarial mosquito float singly upon the surface of the water. The eggs of all species hatch in a few hours, and the young larvae or wrigglers feed in the water on minute particles of vegetable matter. Each larva goes to the surface every few minutes to inhale air through the tube or siphon near the tail. After a few days of feeding the larvae change to pupae, which have a peculiar hunchback appearance. Two or three days later the adult mosquito emerges, using the cast skin as a boat in which to stand until the wings are strong and ready for use. The blood of man or some of the higher animals seems to be a necessary food for egg production. Mosquitoes may live for about five weeks in summer, but they usually die after laying eggs. Some kinds of mosquitoes hide away in cellars, caves and other protected places during the winter, emerging in spring to lay eggs for the first brood. Certain other kinds pass the winter in the larval state, freezing up in the ice and going on with their development after thawing out in the spring. Still others, including the salt marsh mosquito, hibernate in the egg state, in the soft mud of the marshes where they breed. These eggs do not hatch until warm weather comes, and until there is an abundance of water in which they can pass their larval and pupal existence.

As a rule, mosquitoes do not fly very far from the water where they are reared. Anopheles, the species which carry malaria, may fly about one mile. Two species of salt marsh mosquitoes have the habit of migrating inland for thirty or forty miles. The common house or rain-barrel mosquito, as well as most of the other species, are usually hatched and grown in the vicinity where they are found.

Our English Letter.

The weather throughout the United Kingdom last week was of the ideal kind for farmers, but this week we have gone back to winter temperatures, with, in some places, heavy falls of snow. Reports from the country up to April 17th were all of a satisfactory character, as regards the growing crops, and there are also excellent reports from South Russia, Central Europe and Roumania. When we add to these advices the improved crop news from your side of the Atlantic, and the immense shipments of new wheats from Argentina, we find cause, not only for all the weak elements that recent markets have shown, but cause for some little surprise that prices for imported corn have given way to so small an extent as has actually been the case.

On Wednesday's market at Mark Lane we had only a small attendance of buyers, and there was already a sort of holiday feeling about. The market closed with a quiet tone, sellers preferring to hold over the Easter vacation with reasonable chances of better values at the close of the month. Canadian spring wheats were held at late rates. No. 2 northern, Manitoba, landed, held at \$8.58 to \$8.64, and No. 3 at \$8.22. No. 2 Calcutta, landed, is worth \$7.68 to \$7.74, and for new crop, April-May shipment, \$7.44, c.i.f., is paid. South Russians for shipment have come down in price lately, some fine samples being offered at \$7.68, c.i.f., for immediate shipment. Rosario, Santa Fe, wheats, ex ship, offer at \$7.44 to \$7.56, per 496 lbs.

The flour market has remained extremely dull this week, with prices tending in buyers' favor, and, in fact, with business only possible at a decline. London continues to be pretty well supplied with foreign flour of a quality not easy to sell, such as American Bakers', at \$4.92 to \$5.04, ex store, and French, Belgian and German flour. New Australian, ex-store, is quoted \$5.76, and new Kansas Patents, July-August shipments, at \$5.76, c.i.f.

Oats are very firm, and decidedly dearer on the week for common Libans, which are quoted \$3.66, landed, for April-May shipment; \$3.37, c.i.f., is bid. Canadian oats are making \$4.10 to \$4.30, and Australian, \$3.60 to \$3.84 for 320 lbs.

Barley is firm, at \$4.50 for Odessa, landed, per 400 lbs., and \$7.20 for Californian Chevalier, per 448 lbs.

The cattle trade had been fairly steady for ten days, and complete clearances of the lairs had been the rule, but there are signs again of a weakening tendency, and prices have already dropped. On Monday, in a good firm demand, the best States beasts changed hands at 13c. to 13½c., with seconds from 12½c. The number offered was 1,009. Wednesday's market, on the other hand, was very slow, and although the total number offered was only 843 head, prices were lower all round. The pick of the market only realized 12½c., with the others at 12c. to 12½c. per pound.

Canadian cheese has suddenly fallen into disfavor, and to promote sales reduced rates have had to be accepted, so that colored cheese has been available at 12c. to 12½c., and fancy white has not realized above 12½c. to 13c. per pound. New season's "fodder" make has been on offer for this month's shipment, at 12c. to 12½c., on c.i.f. terms, according to district and reputation of shippers. Stocks on hand at Commercial Rd. Station on 19th inst. were 47,000 boxes, a slight 62,000 boxes last year.

The butter market is overstocked with Australian

makes, and to induce freer buying concessions in value have not been uncommon. Favorite brands have brought 20½c. to 21½c. per pound, rarely anything more, while inferior lots have been procurable at 19½c. to 20½c. Argentine butter sells fairly well, at 20½c. to 21½c., and the choicest dairies of Swedish and Danish make, at 22½c. to 22½c. per lb.
London, April 20th.

Points in Law for Farmers.

HOMESTEADING AND NATURALIZATION.

There are so many thousand settlers entering the West every year for the purpose of taking up homesteads, that it has been thought an article dealing with the duties and rights of the homesteader might be profitable for a great many of our readers. A short digest of the naturalization requirements is also added.

Every person the sole head of a family, and every male of 18 years, is entitled to obtain homestead entry for any quantity of land up to 160 acres. Pre-emption privileges for an unoccupied adjoining quarter-section have been discontinued since January 1st, 1890. This homestead privilege applies only to surveyed agricultural lands. No person is entitled to entry for land valuable for its timber, or for hay land, or for land on which there is a stone or marble quarry, or coal or other mineral having commercial value, or where there is water-power sufficient to drive machinery, or for land valuable for other purposes named in the Act, where it is in the public interest to withhold such from entry.

Each person may select his own homestead. A bona-fide settler on lands before survey has a prior right to homestead entry if he exercises such right within three months after the land is open for settlement. Every applicant for homestead entry must make an affidavit as prescribed, and pay a fee of ten dollars. Where there is any dispute between two settlers, the first is entitled to entry unless contrary to public interests. Where both have made valuable improvements, the Minister may order a proper division, so as to preserve to each as far as possible his improvements.

When the settler has completed three years from the date of his homestead entry, he shall, upon proving residence upon the land and cultivation of it during the three years, be entitled to a patent, but the patent shall not issue to any person who is not a British subject. (The requirements necessary for an alien to become a British subject are given hereafter.) If a settler has obtained homestead entry for land he occupied prior to the survey thereof, and has fulfilled the three years' requirements of residence and cultivation, he shall be entitled to a patent for the land. Or if the settler just mentioned has resided for 12 months after the date of entry, and brought under cultivation at least thirty acres, he may obtain a patent before the expiration of the three years by paying the Government price at the time for the land.

The settler who has obtained homestead entry must give six months' notice in writing of his intention to apply for a patent. After obtaining his patent or certificate countersigned, and obtaining entry for a second homestead, the settler may reside on the first homestead. The settler may, if he wishes, reside on the farm of his parents in the vicinity, and by so doing the requirements of the Act in this respect will be satisfied.

Any person claiming a patent for homestead land shall be entitled to obtain such patent upon proving to the satisfaction of the Minister or of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands:

(a) That he has fulfilled three years' residence within the meaning of this clause.

(b) That he has at least twenty head of cattle upon such land, or land occupied by him in the vicinity, and that he is the actual owner of such cattle.

(c) That he has erected on such land, or upon land occupied by him in the vicinity, stables and outhouses sufficient to winter at least twenty head of cattle.

A settler may lose his right to a homestead if he does not reside thereon for at least six months in any one year, or if he fails to comply with the other requirements of the Act. He must also apply for a patent for his homestead within a period of five years from the date of his homestead entry, or render his right liable to forfeiture. In case of sickness the time may be extended.

A settler cannot assign or transfer his homestead before his patent is issued or he has been recommended for patent. Every such assignment or transfer or agreement to assign or transfer after patent is issued is void. A case tried in the Manitoba courts in 1887 shows this point clearly. A settler assigned his homestead right to B previous to recommendation. B made certain improvements. It was held that B was not entitled as against A, even to a lien for the improvements he had made.

There is a provision that if any person or company is desirous of assisting by advances in money intending settlers on homesteads, they may make application to the Minister, who has full powers to sanction or reject the proposal. If the plan is sanctioned the amount advanced becomes a charge on the land, but the amount must not exceed \$500. It is provided, also, that the first payment of interest shall not fall due within less

than two years from the establishment of the settler upon the homestead, and the capital or any part of it shall not fall due within four years. If this charge is duly registered in the registry office it shall remain a first charge upon such homestead after the issue of the patent. If the settler forfeits his right to a patent the holder of the charge may receive a patent in his own name for the land, and the patentee shall then be bound to place a "bona-fide" settler thereon within two years from the date of the patent. If the settler has obtained the right to the patent but neglects to apply for it, the holder of the charge may apply in the name of the settler, and thereafter the said charge shall become a statutory mortgage on such homestead. By consent of the holder of any charge and of the Minister, a settler may obtain entry of another homestead, and the charge shall operate as a first mortgage upon the new homestead.

Settlers may obtain from the Minister leases of unoccupied Dominion lands for grazing purposes, or of unoccupied hay lands. These leases shall not prevent the Government from selling the land, but if so sold the purchaser must pay for fencing or other improvements made by the settler.

Where in the issuing of a patent any grant of land is found deficient the Minister may make up the deficiency, but the claim of the settler must be made within five years from the date of the patent, and the deficiency must be at least equal to one-tenth of the land described in the patent. Where patents have been issued which are inconsistent with one another, the Minister may make such amendments as he sees fit, but all claims in this respect must be put forth within one year after the discovery of the error.

If a patent be issued to a person who dies before the date of such patent, the title to the land shall become vested in his heirs, assigns, devisees, or other legal representatives, according to the laws of the Province in which the land is situate; or if a settler dies entitled to a patent his legal representative may apply for it, and upon proof of his claim the patent may issue accordingly.

Where any settler or purchaser who is indebted to the crown becomes entitled to a patent, the patent may be issued, but the indebtedness shall be and remain a charge upon the land until satisfied.

Where any Dominion lands are assignable, all assignments of them must be registered in the Department of the Interior.

A homestead, although prior to patent and subsequent to recommendation exempt from seizure under *fi fa.* is subject to be charged by registered judgments.

NATURALIZATION.

The law with regard to naturalization is very simple. Any alien who has resided in Canada for a term of three years, or has been in the service of the Government of Canada, or of any of the Provinces of Canada, for a term of three years, and desires to become naturalized, and intends when naturalized either to reside in Canada or to serve under the Government of Canada, or of the Government or one of the Provinces of Canada, must take and subscribe the oath of residence and allegiance, or of service and allegiance prescribed, and apply for a certificate. This oath must be taken before, and administered by, any of the following: A judge of a court of record, a commissioner authorized to administer oaths in any court of record in Canada, a commissioner authorized by the Governor-General to take oaths, a justice of the peace of the county or district where the alien resides, a notary public, a stipendiary magistrate or a police magistrate. At the time he takes the oath the alien must submit evidence of residence or service as above.

This is the law in all portions of Canada. The presentation of the certificate, however, is different in the various provinces. In Manitoba the certificate must be presented to the county court having jurisdiction where the alien resides, or if there is no county court having jurisdiction there, then to the county court of the county nearest his residence, or the county court the place of holding which is nearest to his residence.

Notice in writing of his intention to present the certificate must be given by the alien to the clerk of the court three weeks before the sittings thereof, and the clerk must keep posted up until the end of the sittings and for three weeks previous, a list of all applicants. Any person objecting to the naturalization of any alien must file his grounds of opposition with the clerk before the sittings.

The certificate shall be presented in open court on the first day. If there is no opposition offered during the sittings, the court on the last day of the sittings shall direct that the certificate of the applicant be filed.

In the Northwest Territories the procedure is somewhat different. There the certificate is presented to a judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, sitting in chambers in the judicial district within which the alien resides. The judge shall cause a copy of the certificate to be posted up in a conspicuous place in the court house for at least two weeks. During this time any objections may be filed. On the Wednesday following the expiration of the two weeks, the judge shall hold a sitting in chambers, and, if no objection is raised, shall direct the issue of a certificate of naturalization to the applicant.

"ATTORNEY."

Has Contracted the Farmer's Advocate Habit.

I am very much pleased with your paper.
Morden, Man.

G. G. CRAM.

Improving Our Postal Service

Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General, on more than one occasion in Parliament, has placed himself on record against the introduction into Canada of rural mail delivery, on the ground of its excessive cost.

During the past eight years it has been the aim of Sir William to make the Canadian postal service efficient and self-sustaining. He deserves commendation for introducing the two-cent letter rate, not only in Canada, but to other portions of the British Empire, thus strengthening Imperial ties.

If Sir William's veto on rural mail delivery is to stand, we submit that there are other reforms deserving his energetic and prompt attention.

In the first place, the farmer ought to have a daily mail service to a local post office within reasonable reach of his home. As a business man he needs it more imperatively every year, and the extension of rural telephones does not make the need any less, either.

In the next place, we have to say that the local postmasters should be better paid. Their hours are long, and they do a great deal of faithful work for a very small remuneration, which is only tolerable because a store is, in most cases, run in connection with the office.

Then, again, some of the Departmental regulations appear to be of so complicated a character, that even officials themselves find their interpretation a difficult task.

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In the next place, we would suggest that the postal note and money-order system be steadily extended, on account of its safety, being decidedly preferable to the registered-letter system.

To conclude for the present, the Postal Department would be conferring a most decided boon by inaugurating the system of sending parcels by post, "C. O. D." (collect on delivery).

By energetically carrying out the foregoing reforms, making all promotions in the service dependent upon a real system of efficiency, rather than upon the operations of the mysterious "political machine," the Postmaster-General will be earning the thanks of the business people of Canada, particularly the farmer.

The Origin of the Thoroughbred.

The scientists who delve and dig with a view to tracing the ancestry of man and subservient species, have recently announced that, as a result of their investigations, the conclusion has been arrived at that the Thoroughbred and Arab have not a common origin with the British and Continental horses.

They had, however, failed to find it in the skulls of any of the ordinary English or Continental horses, and it appears to be lacking in horses' skulls from the drift and turbarry of Europe.

Briefly stated, this face-gland rudiment exists in the skulls of all Thoroughbred and Arab horses that have come under our notice, and it is absent in those of European horses.

To convert this assumption into a certainty requires a much larger series of pedigree-horse skulls than the museum now possesses.

Markets.

Montreal.

Prime heeves, 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c. per pound; pretty good cattle, 4c. to 5 1/2c. per pound; the common stock, 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c.

Winnipeg.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: Favorable weather conditions over the continent for both the winter and spring wheat have contributed to put prices down.

Manitoba wheat has had a decline of 5c. during the week, owing to the influence of the break in American markets. It has been active and nervous, and a good deal of liquidation has taken place in May wheat on the option market.

MILLFEEDS, COARSE GRAINS, HAY AND FLOUR. Bran, quoted at \$13, and shorts, \$15 per ton; oil cake, \$27 a ton, and small demand for these lines.

Oats—Steady, at 33 1/2c. for feed grades, 36c. for No. 3, 38c. for No. 2 white.

Hay—Baled, new (car lots), \$6 to \$7 a ton; farmers' loads, \$7 to \$8.

Flour—All grades down 10c. a hundred; top grade, \$2.85 per sack, of 98 lbs., wholesale.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND EGGS.

Butter—Creamery prices (jobbers out), 31c. to 32c., Ontario bricks; Manitoba bricks, 2c. better.

Eggs—(Jobbers out)—Prices, 11 1/2c. to 12c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Butchers' (top), 3 1/2c. to 4c., off cars, Winnipeg. Milch cows, \$25 to \$50, according to quality.

Hogs—Selected weights, 5c.; others, 4c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.80; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.10.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.20 to \$5.45; good to choice, heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.45; rough, heavy, \$4.90 to \$5.20; light, \$5.15 to \$5.40; bulk of sales, \$5.30 to \$5.40.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, shorn, \$4.50 to \$5; fair to choice, mixed, shorn, \$3.50 to \$4.25; native lambs, shorn, \$4 to \$6.25.

British Cattle Markets.

London—Export cattle are quoted at 12c. to 13c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9 1/2c. per pound; sheep, 14c. to 15 1/2c. per pound.

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Life, Literature and Education.

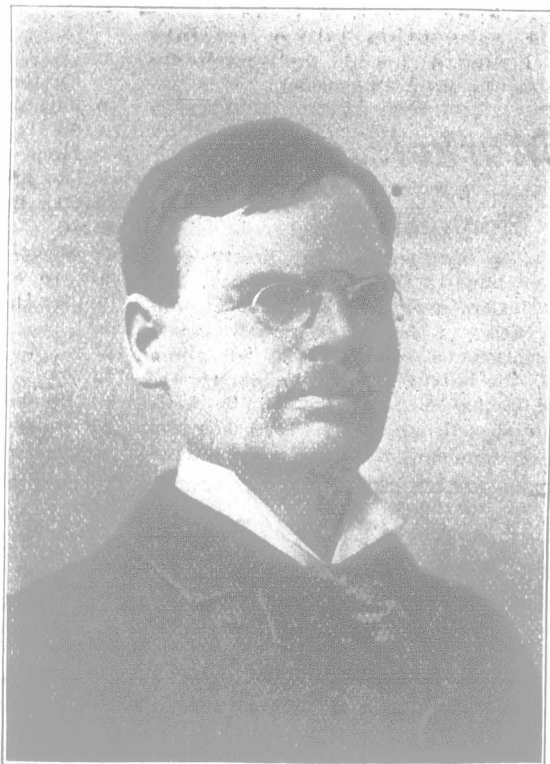
Commenting upon the recent mission of Mr. Rider Haggard, the popular English novelist, sociologist and farmer, to America, to investigate the "settlement" schemes of the Salvation Army, the Canadian Churchman enthusiastically declares: "Back to the Farm," is the slogan that should be sounded from one end of Canada to the other. "Stand by the Farm," is the truest note of our country's progress. True manhood, pure womanhood, can find no better, more useful, profitable, honorable or independent field for the development of all the noblest qualities of life and character than that which a bountiful Providence freely offers in the varied, progressive and useful round of farm life in Canada. The farmer is nature's nobleman in this country. His faithful, diligent helpmeet is nature's noblewoman. The sons and daughters of the soil, who live on and by the soil, are, with them, its true aristocracy. Together they form the solid foundation on which the whole social fabric is upborne. They are the noble men and women, whose jewels are the sweat drops of honest, laborious, beneficent toil, who wear the choicest crown nature can bestow—Independence; and their chief glory is the cultivation of the most precious possession life can yield—Character.

William Wilfrid Campbell.

If we were asked to name a number of volumes of Canadian poetry which, in justice to Canadian writers and Canadian sentiment, should be in every home in the Dominion, we should not hesitate long about placing William Wilfrid Campbell's "Beyond the House of Dream" among the very first of them. When we took up this little book recently, with a view to reviewing it, it was with the expectation of a pleasure in store, for, although this particular volume was new to us, we had long been following Mr. Campbell's poems in magazines and newspapers, with increasing appreciation and interest. With the intention, then, of marking a few illustrative passages, to be given our readers later, we began the book. Then, what happened? We read on and on; forgot our readers, forgot our prospective review, forgot even the poet himself, forgot everything exterior in turning over leaf after leaf, carried away by the charm of a poetry so strong, so full of the real feeling and core of life, yet so musical, withal, as to make one feel that one was living over again in music many experiences of a lifetime. May we be pardoned for making this personal digression? We have only made it because we feel that poetry, music, oratory, art—whatever it may be—

which is strong enough to "carry away" one person, is likely to be strong enough to carry away many others, and that, after all, this is a true test of power in any man's work.

Mr. Campbell's poetry is simple and direct; there is no straining or wrestling necessary to arrive at his meaning. He strikes straight and true, and finds his mark immediately, and there is no possibility, as with so many other poets, of placing half a dozen interpretations on a single line or stanza. In this quality, probably, lies a great element of his forcefulness as a writer, for, in poetry as in prose, clearness is surely strength. Mr. Campbell has been at times criticised for dwelling on the morbid, melancholy side of life. But there may be a doubt as to whether this criticism is well founded. He does, it is true, dwell on the shadows of the wood, rather than its lights; on dawn and twilight, pale stars, green wastes, desolate hills and wheeling mists, and he is seldom forgetful of the tears of life; yet, are not these the things which are most impressive—the undercurrent of "pain," with which even our "sincerest laughter is fraught?" And yet, when all is said, Campbell is optimistic, not with the optimism of one who shuts his eyes to the sad things, and looks



William Wilfrid Campbell.

only upon the sunshine and flowers, but with that of him who knows the sorrows that exist for everyone, yet looks upward toward the victory and the rest. Almost invariably, even in the most "melancholy" of his poems, there breathes the spirit which Tennyson has embodied in the lines,

"Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill."

Who can read carefully, for example, "Beyond the Hills of Dream," "Peniel," "Afterglow," "Tree of

Truth," "The Last Prayer," and others, without realizing that this is so?

"And all the joys we missed, my Love,
And all the hopes we knew,
The dreams of life we dreamed in vain,
When youth's red blossoms blew,
And all the hearts that throbb'd for us,
In the past so sunny and fair,
We will meet and greet in that golden land,
Over the hills of Care."

This he says of us all; and, again, thinking of those who have gone through life misunderstood, unappreciated—for there are many "Pans":

"And the people, when they found him,
Stood still with awesome fear.
No more they saw the beast's rude hoof,
The furtive, clownish leer;
But the lightest spirit in that throng
Went silent from the place,
For they knew—the look of a god released
That shone from his dead face."

Mr. Campbell cannot be classed as one of the Nature-poets, yet his work is filled with nature-touches, which occasionally burst out into a song, as in "A Wood Lyric," and which show that to him, not less than to Lampman and Roberts, has appealed the beauty of the commonest things by the wayside.

And now, as to his life: Mr. Campbell is a native of Ontario, where he has often been called the "Lake Poet," and is one of the few Canadian writers who have not forsaken us for the Old Country or the "Other Side," as he still resides in Ottawa. He was educated at Toronto University and Cambridge, Mass., and has contributed frequently to such well-known periodicals as the Atlantic Monthly, Century, Harper's, Scribner's, the Cosmopolitan, and London Spectator. His poems have been collected into several volumes, "Lake Lyrics," "The Dread Voyage," "Montred and Hildbrand," and "Beyond the Hills of Dream." He has also contributed a series of articles on literary, critical and philosophical subjects to the Ottawa Journal, and has just completed a Canadian Idyll in verse, entitled "Gloriana," which will be welcomed by the Canadian public. He is well known as a lecturer, has been made a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and is at present secretary of the English Section, R. S. C.

The more experience Mr. Campbell has in life, the more deeply does he seem to be impressed with its worth, and the necessity for doing, not dreaming. The following, taken from one of his latest poems, "The Discoverers," dedicated to the explorers of this great Western World, closes with a stirring appeal for true and strong endeavor towards higher ideals, and with it may we fittingly conclude

this little tribute to William Wilfrid Campbell.

"We, too, as they, are earth's discoverers,
We, likewise, can be fixed in our regard,
We, likewise, can be brave, sincere, and true,
Dreaming for peaks of greatness on ahead,
If we but strive and beat our weakness down;
Setting our sails, invincible, for those ports
Beyond the common, sheltered shoals of self;
Cleaving with daring keel those seas
Of larger life, those heaving floors of hope;
Marking our course by those fixed stars alone,
Forever steadfast, witnesses of God,
Pointing to continents vast of holier dream."

Equalizing the Population.

The overwhelming proportion of men in the West has stimulated some very obvious immigration schemes. Recently a party of some thirty-five English girls arrived in Winnipeg, for the expressed purpose of engaging in household work throughout the country, although their gladsome spirits and the optimistic smiles upon their faces were sufficient evidence that they were willing to enter upon a bondage more binding than an employment contract, but also more fraught with possibilities for the betterment of humanity, the basic motive in nearly every normal woman's heart. Matrimonial bureaux, and the intrusion of commercialism into the preliminary affairs connected with the sacred ordinance of marriage, are things that have always been resented by Canadians. Nevertheless, if marriage is a good thing—and no one doubts it—the encouragement of its consummation by perfectly legitimate means, provided irrational infatuations are not invited, should be countenanced by all who have the best interests of the country at heart. The plan, as it is being followed out, is not calculated to dupe the bachelor of the prairie, but simply anticipates that opportunity will assist him to the sensible conclusion of a matrimonial arrangement. The contingents of English girls are at least honest in their intentions, and their willingness to undertake so long a journey, and to engage in domestic service in so entirely strange a land, presupposes their usefulness in higher spheres of life.

Earl Grey's Advice.

Our new Governor-General, Earl Grey, in a recent speech, said: "Now, as Canada produces the best wheat grown upon the North American continent, it is in her power to secure for the farmers of Canada the privileges of supplying the requirements of an apparently unmeasurable Japanese market, and Japan, in return for your wheat, will give you tea, silk and other products. By this exchange everyone, both in Canada and Japan, will be benefited. The potential markets which you command across the Pacific means an increase in value on every acre of your land. It is recognized in England that although you do not as yet contribute to the cost of the Imperial

fleet, you are contributing to the Empire in many and different ways. I do not require any assurance to be convinced that it is the desire of every Canadian who has the British spirit to do as much for the Empire as possible. A man is not worthy of the British blood which flows through his veins if he takes no pride in the feeling that it is the strength of the stroke which wins the victory for his boat."

In Early Days.

Booker T. Washington tells an amusing story of an old colored preacher, who was endeavoring to explain to his congregation how it was that the Children of Israel passed over the Red Sea safely, while the Egyptians, who came after them, were drowned. The old man said: "My brethren it was this way: When the Israelites passed over it was early in the morning, while it was cold, and the ice was strong enough so that they went over all right; but when the Egyptians came along it was in the middle of the day, and the sun had thawed the ice so that it gave way under them, and they were drowned." At this, a young man in the congregation, who had been away to school and had come home, rose and said: "I don't see how that explanation can be right, Parson. The geography that I've been studying tells us that ice never forms under the equator, and the Red Sea is nearly under the equator." "There now," said the old preacher, that's all right. I's been 'spectin' some of you smart Alecks would be askin' jest some such fool question. The time I was talkin' about was before they had any jogafries or quators either."

A certain railway in Michigan has a station entitled Sawyer's Mills, but usually entitled for short, Sawyer's. A rural couple on one of the trains attracted much attention by their evident fondness for each other until the brakeman thrust his head in the doorway of the car and called out "Sawyer! Sawyer!" "Reuben" suddenly assumed the perpendicular and indignantly exclaimed, "Well, I don't care if you did; we've been engaged three weeks."

They're Coming.

"Father, I hear them; come out, do! Where be they? Why just a crossin' the common, and a coming in at the gate. . . Yes, here they be, God bless 'em," and the youngsters crowd around the grandad and granny, shouting with the joy of the long-promised holiday in the dear little farm where mother was born. H. A. B.



"Ye Have Need of Patience."

Let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing.—S. James i: 4.

"God keep us through the common days, The level stretches white with dust, When thought is tired, and hands up-ralse Their burdens feebly since they must. In days of slowly fretting care, Then most we need the strength of prayer."

"Ye have need of patience," says the writer of the great epistle to the Hebrews, and surely he is right. Happy we may be, contented we should be, but satisfied?—no! To be satisfied here would mean to stagnate, and we all "have need of patience" all our life through—Gods sees to that. I am not thinking now of seasons of great pain—mental or physical—which we naturally brace up to meet, but rather of "the common days, the level stretches white with dust," when life seems monotonous and wearisome, and we think any change—even a change for the worse—would be welcome. The days drag, and our lives don't seem to amount to anything. We read of great and noble work being done, and should like to have a hand in it, but our pillar of cloud seems to lead us on in a circle; every day is just like the one before it, and no apparent progress is made. Is it strange that we grow more and more impatient as the years roll on, and we have nothing to show for them?

Let us go back to the first verse of Genesis and stand by God's side "in the Beginning." As we look forward at the onward march of those stupendous "Days" of the Creator, which no mind of man can measure, and see how slowly order is evolved from chaos, we begin to appreciate the force of Browning's exclamation: "God takes time!" Each grain of wheat which grew and ripened last year, took ages to perfect, for it is indissolubly linked with the first grain which God created "in the beginning." If God "takes time" over every seed and insect, is it likely that He will be less careful over us? Whether each individual soul be an entirely new creation, or evolved in some mysterious way from those who have gone before, at least there is no doubt about the fact that a very important part of our personality has come down to us from the misty ages of the Past. If God takes so much time over our bodies, will He be likely

to hurry the perfecting of our souls? And, having given us the awful responsibility of free will, He needs our co-operation in the perfecting process. If we could skip all the uninteresting bits of life, as we skip the dull pages in a novel, our spiritual loss would be incalculable. Happily for us we can't do that, but we can let slip many of the gifts which God has strewn thickly along those level stretches—and one of the greatest of these gifts is "patience." To live each day at our very best is certainly not to keep the mind constantly on the future, as children mark off the spaces on a calendar, counting the days until the holidays. Of course, we must look ahead. That seems to be an instinct of our human nature, not to be crushed out, and hope for the future is a great help in the present; but we can only live victoriously, if, like the Israelites in the wilderness, we go to God every day for needful food, and then concentrate our whole strength on the present moment.

Patience is an intensely active virtue. We are told to "run with patience the race that is set before us," and to "run" is certainly not to sit down passively and let circumstances sweep over our heads. This "running," too, is compared to a race in the amphitheatre, where the runner is straining every nerve of mind and body, spurred on by the sympathetic interest of a great "cloud of witnesses" and eager to obtain the prize—even Christ Himself, on Whom his gaze is constantly fixed.

If we are to be "perfect and entire; wanting nothing," we must "let patience have her perfect work," and be very careful not to slur over any of the lessons God has planned for our education.

It is not only when the soul is placed in the furnace of severe pain or trouble that the Great Refiner is perfecting His gold and silver. The sanctifying process is going on all the time—unless we interrupt it—and the long, uninteresting years when "the trivial round, the common task," may seem so monotonous and unprofitable, have a very important share in this perfecting.

"Dost thou know That on thy lot much thought is spent in heaven?"

If the "God of Patience" sees the necessity and the gain of the level stretches of life, cannot we trust Him and find real pleasure in them, because our Father has planned them for us? It is not easy—but do we want life made very easy?

Think of Moses, so eager to help his people, and yet forced to wait forty years in a wearisome inactivity: letting, as he must have thought, his great learning and talents rust while he fed a few sheep in the wilderness. Yet those years of quiet communion with God were very necessary to the success of his great mission. Then think of all the years our Lord spent in the little village of Nazareth, years of which the world can only obtain the barest glimpse. Nearly the whole of the Greatest Life ever lived

on earth was spent in the quiet accomplishment of the most ordinary and commonplace work. Dare we say one hour was wasted?

I said that patience was an active virtue, and even when it seems most passive it is charged with latent activity. "They also serve who only stand and wait"—Yes,

"If God has planned the waiting, and our might Has sought all ways of conquering for the right; If deep within the purpose holdeth strong To give ourselves, our all, against the wrong, To live or die or wait, if wait we must, And, sure of guidance, hold each hour our trust, And, waiting, hold forever up to view The standard of our faith and of our aim— A standard graven with a living Name. If, waiting, we are like the minute-men Of seventy-six, who held the 'arm,' but when The word came 'March!' whose steps rang firm and quick Along the road to where the blows fell thick."

It is so easy to say "Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for Him," but we all know how hard it is to carry out the command. St. Paul ends his list of Christian graces with "temperance," but St. Peter says we must be diligent to add to our temperance "patience." Consequently, when praying for the nine graces enumerated by the one apostle, I always find myself, almost unconsciously, adding this tenth gift of "patience" to the list. It is so easy to ask for and so hard to obtain. Like Jacob, we may have to wrestle until the day breaketh—to pray and fight our whole life through—in order to win and retain the great grace of patience. Only he who is victoriously patient, day after day, knows what it is to be "richer for his loss, stronger for his cross." The opportunity is ours now, to-day. Let us actively co-operate with the Holy spirit in His special work of perfecting our souls, let us steadily try to prefer His plans to any we might wish to make for ourselves; then, when the hard, glad race is over, we may hope to be "perfect and entire, wanting nothing."

"So oft the doing of GOD'S will Our foolish wills undoeth! And yet what morning dream breaks ill, Which morning light subdueth! And who would murmur or misdoubt When GOD'S great sunrise finds him out?"

But it is a great mistake to think that the perfecting process is stopped when life seems all brightness. Those who, like the flowers, open their hearts to God's sunshine, giving the Holy Spirit the opportunity He seeks, grow daily in "the beauty of holiness." Sunshine is a wonderful tonic for body and soul. If we avoid the outward sunshine, for fear of injuring our complexions, and carefully shut it out of our houses, it is not only out bodily health that will suffer. So also, if we are not careful to welcome the other kind of sunshine—even the everyday happiness which God places within the reach of all—our bodies as well as our souls will feel the bad effects. God has joined body and soul together, and if we, by our own fault, injure one, the injury reacts on the other. The body is holy, as well as the soul, for the Most High, Who "dwelleth not in temples made with hands," is pleased to dwell not only in the soul of man, but also in his body: "What! know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost?" While He is patiently beautifying the place of His sanctuary, surely the least we can do is to be patient too. It is worth while. Our lives are not tame and colorless, but of priceless value to Him Who says:

"I will set thy stones in fair colors, And lay thy foundations with sapphires. And I will make thy pinnacles of rubies, And thy gates of carbuncles, And all thy borders of pleasant stones." HOPE.



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Something More About Our Indian Wards.

Reading between the lines of the "Little Injun Papoose," printed in a late issue of our Home Magazine, it is easy to see that by far the larger portion of labor fell to the share of his dark-skinned mother. Even the little papoose could perceive that in spite of his inverted point of view: To both mother and child, the father was a state-ly, lordly being, whose will was their only law, and woe be to either of them if they fell short of it in the smallest degree. But civilization has already worked changes, and the lot of the poor Indian woman of to-day is much ameliorated, whilst probably the wives of the Indian men of another generation or two many find it hard to realize how grievous were the burdens of Indian womanhood in the days of their great-grandmothers. I came across an interesting and amusing little record, dated October, 1894, "Unique Laws, or a Blow for a Blow Amongst the Indians," which I will transcribe for you:

"Mission is a pretty little town directly across the inlet from Vancouver. Its houses are all white, and clustering around a little church in the center. When the sun is shining, the view from the city is very pretty.

"This Indian town forms a great contrast to the bustling city, but when Vancouver was still a wilderness, Roman Catholic missionaries established the little settlement.

"In the days when it was very inconvenient, if not impossible, to send the Indians to Victoria to receive punishment under the British laws for ordinary misdemeanors, the missionaries were obliged to form a code of laws themselves, with the help of the wiser among the Indians.

"These laws are still in force at Mission, and are respected by the people.

"The following are a few of the most striking regulations continually enforced: Take wife-beating, for example. The Indian tyhee (judge) sits on a chair, and the wife-beater is brought in in charge of two stalwart policemen. The klootchman (wife) is also brought in, when the following conversation occurs: "Tyhee—Your man kick you?" "Klootchman—Yes; he kick me in shin."

"Tyhee—Policeman, kick prisoner in the shins."

"This is done viciously; and no one in the court is allowed to sympathize with the prisoner, except his wife; she usually pleads to have him released. But the tyhee remorselessly continues:

"Did he slap your face?"

"Oh, yes, but let him go."

"Tyhee—Policeman, slap the prisoner's face."

"The prisoner's face is unmercifully 'clouted,' the prisoner being usually knocked down, at which the court loungers laugh.

"Tyhee—What else did he do?"

"Klootchman—That's all, that's all."

"The husband, getting no sympathy from anyone else, turns to his wife, and they hurry off home together, swearing their love vows over again. This must be a good law, as the Indians believe in it, and will have no other.

"For drunkenness, a man is fined very heavily, usually \$50. If he cannot pay, he is obliged to do \$50 worth of work for the town for nothing, usually cutting down and removing trees. Unchaste women are sent out of the village. There are no divorces. If a man has a wordy quarrel with his wife, and hard names are exchanged, they are forcibly separated until they plead to the Tyhee to be allowed to live together, and promise never to quarrel again.

"These laws cannot be distasteful to the Indians, for they could leave the town if they wanted to; but the population is constantly increasing, and the community as a whole is very religious, and pays great attention to the teachings of the missionaries."

Now, is not that a turning of the tables? We shall soon be having Indian wives suing for alimony, and men fined heavily for breaches of promise to marry, instead of, as in the case of their forefathers, getting as many wives as they could afford to pay for, with unlimited control over the lives and liberties of the same. At the present day, the Indian can have his children trained in the arts of civilization. They can become carpenters, printers, bookbinders,

shoemakers and farmers. There is no industrial pursuit closed to them, and they have given proofs of their wonderful adaptability to new conditions, exhibiting specimens of their handiwork at the industrial fairs and exhibitions of the land, especially in the Northwest, which have been an astonishment and a revelation to those who have hitherto rated the Indian intellect as upon the level only of an intelligent horse or dog.

But after all they are in a transition stage only. We did not leap at one bound from the period when it was the correct thing to wear the skins of animals for our clothing, and to paint our bodies with woad by way of making ourselves beautiful. Perhaps it is as well to remember this when we attempt to judge of Indian merit or demerit, the limitations or the possibilities in store for the dark-skinned sons and daughters of the land upon whose goodly heritage we have "entered in and occupied." If there is to be a law of "tit for tat" between us, let us see to it that it be interpreted in a spirit not only of justice, but of the most elastic liberality, and surely to both sides will be granted a rich reward. H. A. B.

Breathe Properly.

Breathing through the nose is one of the benefits of deep breathing. By closing the mouth and forcing the respiration through the nose, at last the nose will become an instrument of respiration.

As a rule, says Medical Talk for the Home, people breathe through their mouths. The nose is intended to breathe through. The Schneiderian membrane, the turbinated bones, are intended by nature to warm the air before it enters the lungs, to impart to it moisture, and to strain out harmful particles of dust.

In mouth-breathing all these protections are wanting. The air enters the lungs dry and dusty, exactly as it is breathed in. After one has practiced deep breathing through the nose for a month or two, it really becomes a luxury to breathe. Breathing brings the same agreeable sensation as drinking cold water when one is thirsty. To drink in deep respirations of air through the nose, after the nose has become fully developed in its function of breathing, is a real pleasure.

They who have never enjoyed the physical satisfaction of nose-breathing, do not know what they have missed. In order to acquire this function, the mouth should never be opened to breathe. Even when exercise demands rapid breathing, keep the mouth shut. At first it may be quite difficult to do so, and produce a smotherly sensation. But persist in it. At last the capacity of the nose for breathing becomes greatly increased.

Nose-breathing often changes the typography of the face. It especially alters the shape of the nose and the upper lip, producing a wide, well-formed nostril, and imparts character to the nose as nothing else can do.

Nose-breathing prevents nasal catarrh. Practiced regularly, it will cure ordinary nasal catarrh. Nose-breathing develops the lobes of the lungs that are very apt to be neglected in ordinary life.

Don't give it up. Keep breathing through the nose until you have developed the splendid function which nature intends it to fulfil. Nose-breathing is a pleasurable exercise. Not only that, but a protection to the lung. Not only that, but a beautifier of the face. Not only that, but a developer of the muscle of the upper part of the thorax. Nose-breathing is worth more than all the remedies in the pharmacopoeia.

"Pa," asked little Willie, "is a family jar one o' them kind that's used for preservin'?" "Scarcely, my son," replied pa, "at least not for preservin' the peace."

Mr. Rinkpate—Part my hair in the middle, please. The Barber—But there is an odd number, sir.

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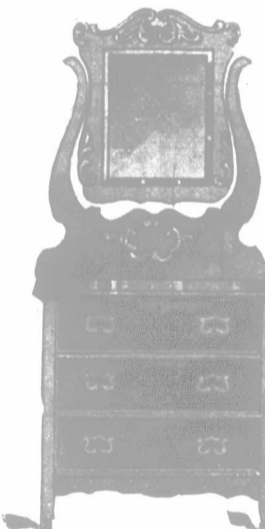
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G. W. DONALD, Secretary.



The Back Yard.

Now that flower planting time is practically upon us, the spirit moves me to make one little plea more in behalf of the back yard. I have just been wondering how many of our readers make a practice of having even a few flowers around the kitchen door, at which one has to pass in and out so often—and have dared to guess that not fifty per cent. of them have. It is such a very, very common thing in towns, as well as in the country, to see the front yard trim and neat and resplendent with flowers, while the back yard is just a little dreary wilderness, overrun with disorderly grass and weeds, and decorated, perhaps, with a clothes-line and a pile of chips or other debris. This is surely a mistake, especially in the country. Of course it is all right to have the front yard as nice as can be; the public enjoys it, and we have a right to make the public as happy as we can. Besides, it adds attractiveness to the home, and when one's work is finished in the evening it is pleasant to have a pretty front lawn, to which one can go for a while and obtain a complete change of outlook. But, since a great share of a woman's life is often spent in the kitchen, it does seem that the back yard should be just as nice as one can have it. One can have no idea of the pleasure there is in it until one tries.

We have in mind a grass-grown back yard, which had remained just in grass as long as anyone could remember. One side was disposed to be weedy, and was always an eyesore, as no one ever seemed to have time to keep the weeds down. I say "seemed," because it was afterwards found that the no time excuse was only a myth. At last one spring the women of the house went to work in earnest. They dug the weed patch into a long bed and planted nasturtiums there, dwarfs in front, and tall ones behind. The choice was not the happiest, since it was soon found that it required no end of attention to keep the tall ones in order when planted in the flat ground. Unquestionably, as it soon appeared, the best place for trailing nasturtiums is in a high box or eminence of some sort, from which they may droop and trail at their own sweet will, without requiring any care in training.

However, so great was the satisfaction with this first little attempt at backyard decoration, that it was straightway decided to have more flowers in it in future. Asters followed, then sweet peas and morning glories, and now the little plot shows in addition to these candy-tuft, alyssum, mignonette, golden glow, phlox and dahlias. It is not a pretentious garden, neither grand, nor especially artistic, nor expensive; yet it is a source of endless pleasure from spring until fall. All summer long the workers in the kitchen can look out and catch a glimpse of pink, and white, and crimson, and the shimmer of green leaves. When the sun shines brightest the butterflies come there, and the humming birds; and at dusk, occasionally, a big hawk moth hovers there above the heavy-perfumed phlox, like a hummingbird masquerading in the clothes of a "bumble" bee. Better than this—the boys of the family, who never before were much interested in flowers, may often be seen wandering around to see if "any new kinds are out." In many ways nothing ever paid so well as the little back-yard garden.

It was even found that the work indoors was lessened by it. All summer long the garden proved so much more enticing than the more stuffy atmosphere of the house, that when the shadows grew long in the afternoons, or before they shortened in the mornings, many bits of work were taken outside to be done. Indeed, very few moments were spent indoors, except those absolutely necessary; consequently, there was much less "muss" made in the house, and so less necessity for sweeping and dusting. It is so easy to sew or darn, peel potatoes or apples, or do a hundred more things out in the

yard if one only thinks so; and all the while one gets the benefit of the pure fresh air, that greatest of all health promoters. . . . Look out at your back yard, dear reader, and see what you can do with it. You may have a wonderful story to tell us before the snow comes again if you will.

FLORA FERNLEAF.
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

Hints from "Success."

Outbuildings, ash heaps, fences and mud holes are not needed even as a means of grace to remind us that the world is full of ugly things. They should be transformed into objects of beauty, or screened entirely from sight, by vines, shrubbery, or tall, broad-leaved plants. Seeds of vines should be sown so that the plants may be trained to cover the boards or wire. The quick-growing, broad-leaved nasturtiums, scarlet runners, morning glories and cucumber vines will do wonders in a few weeks. Honeysuckle makes a permanent and beautiful fence over woven wire. Pumpkins, too, are used with surprising effect on back stoops or bare arbors. And there is nothing finer than the Dutchman's pipe! A lattice, arbor, or simple homemade pergola is not only beautiful and useful in itself, but also may be so placed as to screen from street and house a half-dozen necessary but unsightly objects. Evergreens make the best permanent screen, both for privacy and for a wind-break. While waiting for them to grow some temporary screen may be grown.

A novel treatment of clothes posts in a small garden is to dig around them and plant Virginia creeper or scarlet runner. In a month or so the post is clothed in living green. A staple is driven securely into the post. To this staple is attached the large ring through which on washday the clothesline is passed. All the rest of the week the clothes-posts are merely beautiful exclamation points.

The Graybird.

Poor little warbler of the glen,
Repeating o'er and o'er again
Thy simple song—
Thy meagre dode of feeble praise,
In scantiest of roundelays,
The whole day long.

Does it not ever seem to thee
Thy song must of necessity
Unheeded fall?
Does not the catbird's melody,
The thrush's reckless minstrelsy,
Thy heart appal?

Or dost thou sing without a thought
Of giving praise; but only taught
To sing, and sing,
Dreaming not why 'tis so, but still
Doing thy unknown Teacher's will,
Unquestioning?

Headless of the entralling notes
That pour from strong, high-gifted
throats,

And quite intent
On thy small part? Oh, is it small?
To teach a lesson to us all
Art thou not sent?

If even one poor poet grieved
For great things wrought for, un-
achieved,

Should learn from thee
That fame of worth is no true test,
And that of all things, this is best—
Humility.

If even one weak soul, dismayed
By others' greatness, fain hath laid
His task aside;
Yet, hearing thee, hath been made
strong—
Surely thy simple little song
Is glorified.

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INGLE NOOK CHATS

The letter written by B. S. has brought forth quite a shower of replies. It would seem that on the prairie, as in other places, there are homes and homes, some happy, some unhappy, neither place nor time controlling. To those who have not found the rose-paths, all one can say is, try to get at the root of the matter, and remove the cause of the trouble. If the husband is unkind and rude, one can at least try what gentle manners, an air of cheerfulness, and a house as clean and bright as soap and water can make it will do towards altering conditions. This may not seem to make much change at first, and it may be very hard to keep serene and smiling, but the cure has often been reported a good one. As for the men who grow thoughtless and become indifferent or unkind (and we hope they are few), we have nothing to do with in this woman's column of ours, but can only hope that some of them may read the letters that have come to us, and decide that, after all, it is worth more to make a wife and family happy than to raise the best wheat crop that ever was grown. The farmer's wife discussion, by the way, will be closed next week, so kindly do not write any more letters on this topic; it is time we had a new one, you know. With thanks to all for the interest shown.

DAME DURDEN,
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg,
Man.

Answer to "B. S."

Dear Dame Durden,—I am very much interested in a letter signed B. S. in your Nook, and should like to know in what part of Alberta she lives. I hope people who read her letter will not be led to believe that the majority of the people of Alberta live like that. I can scarcely imagine such a state of affairs. I lived in my father's home in Northern Alberta for several years. We had very little of this world's goods, but were perfectly happy with a father who was willing to go to any amount of trouble to beautify our home, both in the house and outside. All the farmers in that vicinity were in very much the same circumstances as we; lived in tiny, but comfortable, houses, at first, with a good deal of the furniture "homemade," and working hard most of the time. Very slowly they made their way, until now, after the first few hard years, they all have comfortable homes.

I am married now, living in Southern Alberta, and find people here very similar to those in the north. I should hate to have a husband like the ones described by B. S. I am afraid no man would curse me twice for asking small favors. I quite agree with Gertrude, that a woman's place is in the house, and if she is a "slave," it is her own fault. But I do think, if a man is very poor, that a woman should do what she can to help along; that is, if he is willing to give her assistance when she needs it. Very often, in the first few years we spent in Alberta, my sister and I helped father in the hay field and rode after cattle, and it never occurred to us that we were making slaves of ourselves. We were amply repaid, knowing that money saved in this way would be used to better advantage in some other. I hope I have not made my letter too long, dear Dame Durden, and hope, also, to hear from other farmers' wives and daughters. I think it does us good to hear, sometimes, how other people live. I, for one, feel perfectly contented with my lot. Since hearing from B. S., my troubles I had seem now to be only imaginary.

Another Answer to "B. S."

Dear Dame Durden, I cannot read the letters of B. S. and others without wishing to have my say.

In the first place there are few such men as she describes. Of course, there are men and women, too, so far below the common farmer that to think of marrying them should be simply impossible. But that is met with in town as well as

country, and the fault is not with the farm, but with the condition of society that allows such hasty marriages. A little forethought before marriage would be better than so much afterthought.

As for overwork of the farmer's wife, she says nothing about the overwork of the farmer. The hours of labor on the farm are more than in town, either for the wife or her husband; but is there not compensation in the independence and knowledge that you have something laid by for the proverbial rainy day, in the pure and open life of the country, and in the knowledge of the moral healthfulness for your children?

The average farmer allows his wife her say in the distribution of the proceeds of the farm; and when a man is selfish enough to take the lion's share to himself, the farmer's wife has the advantage over her city sister in the handling of the proceeds of the marketing.

And is not the average farmer more willing to hire help in the house than his wife is? Some women seem to think they should be kept in ease and idleness. Do their husbands not have to work, too, from early till late, and should the wives not do their part?

Another word, who has the training of the boys who make the farmers, if not the farmers' wives? And if we train up our sons to be manly, unselfish and considerate for others, they will bear their full share of the burden. I wish to say more, but am afraid of making my letter too long.

Alta.

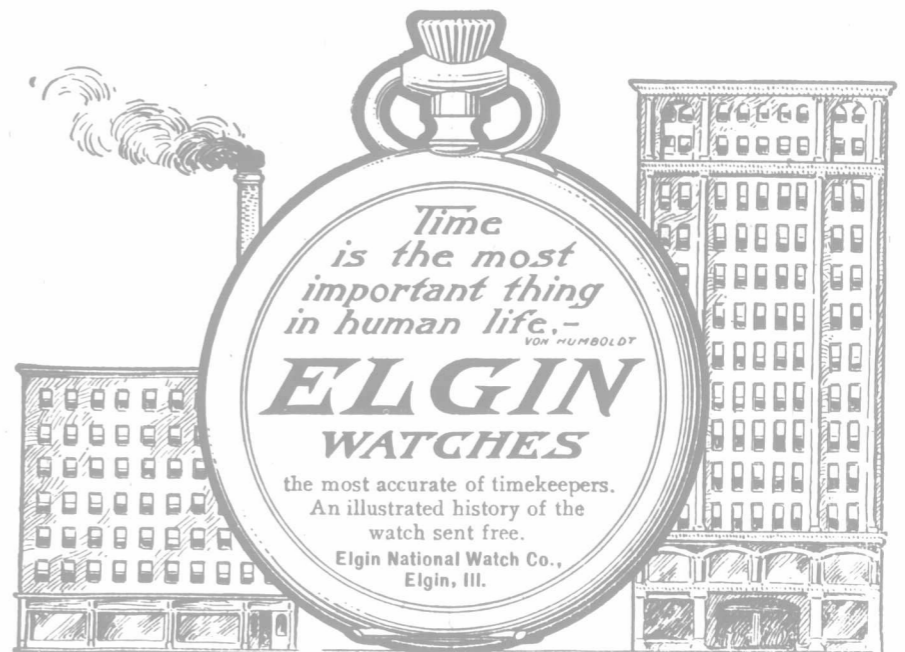
Not an O. A. C. Boy, but Just as Good.

Dear Dame Durden,—I am a farmer's wife, and before I was married I was a farmer's daughter. I love the farm life, and cannot understand why some are so discontented with it. I know the work is often hard, and everything seems to go wrong; but where will we go to find a place where everything runs along smoothly all the time. I think there are some women who would not be happy in any place or under any circumstances, because they have such a discontented nature. Of course, when a man does all he can to help, it makes all the difference in the world, and they can do so many little things, and a word of praise does not come amiss either. A woman likes to know that her work is appreciated. I do not believe in a woman doing outside work, neither does my husband. I think a woman has plenty of work in the house to keep her busy most of the time, and I think she should do her best to make home pleasant and cheerful for the men. I think, also, that she should take an interest in the man's work. I take as much interest in the stock and such like as I do in my housework, and, I think, it encourages the men. Well, I could say a good deal about life on the farm, but will just say, in conclusion, that I would not change places with any town or city woman that I know, and, although my husband did not take a course in Guelph College, he is not a slave-driver, but quite the opposite. I think a boy's home training has a good deal to do with his after life.

Alta.

Answer to Helponabit.

"Watchman" takes exception to Helponabit's letter of April 5th. She thinks that, as a rule, where women display the "chilling east wind," they have good reason for it, and contends strongly that women should have what is, in reason, their right. What she says in regard to overwork of women during the busy season is, no doubt, true, in many cases, especially where the woman is not gifted with a robust constitution. We hope the expression of her opinion may call attention to this point wherever it is a grievance, and that it may result in better conditions for somebody. "God never meant woman to be a slave," she says. "But in this Western country, amongst the farmers, it's not an uncommon thing to see the farmer, when harvest



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Watchmaker and Jeweller,
610 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

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EVERY TUBULAR STARTS A FORTUNE

If you had a gold mine would you throw half the gold away? Properly managed dairies are surer than gold mines yet many farmers throw half the gold away every day. The butter fat is the gold—worth twenty to thirty cents a pound. Gravity process skimmers—pans and cans—lose half the cream. Your dairy can't pay that way.

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Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble—pry the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows. Write for catalogue F-166.

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BLUE RIBBON, DEPT. FA, WINNIPEG.

The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Continued.

"I mean that instead of leaving the country he has only changed his lodgings, and can now be found, not only in a house opposite to hers, but in the window of that house, where he sits watching who goes in and out of her front door."

I remembered his parting injunction to me in that memorable interview we had in my office, and saw myself compelled to put a new construction upon it.

"And you tell me that man is all right?" said I.

"No," returned he; "I only say there isn't the shadow of evidence against him as the person who shot Mr. Leavenworth."

Rising, I paced the floor, and for a few minutes silence fell between us. But the clock striking recalled me to the necessity of the hour, and I asked Mr. Gryce what he proposed to do now.

"There is but one thing I can do," returned he, "to go upon such lights as I have, and cause the arrest of Miss Leavenworth."

"But," said I, "I do not see what evidence you have positive enough in its character to warrant you in such action. You have yourself intimated that the existence of motive is not enough, and what more have you to urge against Miss Leavenworth?"

"Pardon me," he interrupted, "I said 'Miss Leavenworth'; I should have said 'Eleanore Leavenworth.'"

"Eleanore? What, when you and all unite in thinking that she is utterly guiltless of wrong?"

"And yet who is the only one upon whom anything has as yet been fixed?" I could but acknowledge that.

"Mr. Raymond," he remarked very gravely, "the public is becoming clamorous. Eleanore has laid herself open to the suspicion of the police, and must take the consequences of her action. I am sorry; but justice is justice, and though I think her innocent, I shall be forced to put her under arrest unless—"

"But I cannot be reconciled to it," cried I. "It is doing an irretrievable injury to one whose only fault is an undue and mistaken devotion to an unworthy cousin. If Mary is the—"

"Unless something occurs between now and to-morrow morning," Mr. Gryce went on, as if I had not spoken.

"To-morrow morning?"

"Yes."

"Will you not grant me one more day?" I asked in my desperation.

"What to do?"

"Alas, I did not know! To confront Mr. Clavering, and force from him the truth."

"To make a mess of the whole affair," cried he. "No, sir; the die is cast. Eleanore Leavenworth knows the one point which fixes this crime upon her cousin, and she must tell us that point or suffer the consequences of her refusal."

I made one more effort.

"But why to-morrow? A little more moleing—"

"A little more folderol," exclaimed Mr. Gryce, losing his temper. "No, sir; something decisive has got to be done now; though to be sure if I could find the one missing link I want—"

"Missing link? What is that?"

"The immediate motive of the tragedy; a bit of proof that Mr. Leavenworth threatened his niece with his displeasure or Mr. Clavering with his revenge, would lift me right up on to the spot I want to be; no arresting of Eleanore then. But missing links are not easily found. Nothing but the confession of some one of these several parties to the crime will give us what we want. I will tell you what I will do," he suddenly cried: "Miss Leavenworth has desired me to report to her; she is very anxious for the detection of the murderer, you know, and offers an immense reward. Well, I will gratify this desire of hers. The suspicions I have, together with my reasons for them, will make an interesting disclosure. I should not greatly wonder if they produced an equally interesting confession."

I could only jump to my feet in my horror.

"It will do no good," said I. "If Mary is guilty she will never confess it. If not—"

WALWORTH

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That you may be assured of the merits of this wonderful medical triumph, I will send ten days' trial treatment free. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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We are opening up a jewelry business, and during MAY we will send prepaid a handsome gold-plated watch, open-face or hunting, ladies' or gents', **FOR ONLY \$4.75.** We guarantee these watches to wear well and keep accurate time. The gents' are H. W. Co. or M. W. Co. special movements. The ladies', Evington or C. J. Co. movements. We also carry a complete line of Chatelaine Fobs, Chatelaine Brooches, Ladies' Guards, Gents' Chains, Guards or Fobs. Prices on application. Goods sent C. O. D., allowing examination if preferred.

Box 345. THE NORTHWEST WATCH SPECIALTY COMPANY, 639 Elgin Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

"She will tell us who is."

"No," said I, "not if it is Clavering, her husband."

"Yes," returned he, "even if it is Clavering, her husband. She has not the devotion of Eleanore."

That I could but acknowledge. She would hide no keys for the sake of shielding another; no, if Mary were accused, she would speak. And yet when, in a short time from that, I found myself alone in the busy street, the thought that Eleanore was free, rose above all others, filling and moving me till my walk home in the rain that day has become a marked memory of my life. It was only with nightfall that I began to realize the truly critical position in which Mary stood if Mr. Gryce's theory was correct. But once seized with this thought, nothing could drive it from my mind. Nor, though I retired early, could I succeed in getting either sleep or rest. All night I tossed on my pillow, saying over to myself, with dreary iteration: "Something must happen, something will happen to prevent Mr. Gryce doing this dreadful thing." Then I would start up and ask what there was could happen, and my mind would run over the various contingencies which might occur, as—Mr. Clavering might confess; Hannah might come back; Mary herself wake up to her position and speak the word I had seen trembling on her lips for so long. But further thought showed me how unlikely any of these things were to happen, and it was with a brain utterly exhausted that I fell asleep in the early dawn. I was awakened by a heavy knock at the door. Hastily rising, I asked who was there. The answer came in the shape of an envelope thrust under the door. Raising it, I found it to be a note. It was from Mr. Gryce, and ran thus:

"Come at once; Hannah Chester is found."

"Hannah found?" Drawing up a chair in a flurry of hope and fear, I sat down by Mr. Gryce's side.

"We are not absolutely sure that she's anywhere. But word has come to us that a girl's face, believed to be Hannah's, has been seen at the upper window of a certain house in—don't start—R—, where a year ago she was in the habit of visiting while at the hotel with the Misses Leavenworth. Now, we consider the matter worth inquiring into."

"But—" "If she is there," went on Mr. Gryce, she is secreted; kept very close. No one except the informant has ever seen her."

"Hannah secreted at a certain house in R—? Whose house?"

Mr. Gryce dowered me with one of his grimmest smiles. "The name of the lady she's with, is given in the communication as Belden—Mrs. Amy Belden."

"Amy Belden, the name found written on a torn envelope by Mr. Clavering's servant girl in London?"

"Yes." "I made no attempt to conceal my satisfaction. Then we are upon the verge of some discovery; Providence has interfered, and Eleanore will be saved. But when did you get this word?"

"Last night, or rather this morning; Q brought it."

"It was a message, then, to Q?"

"Yes, the result of his moelings while in R—, I suppose."

"Whom was it signed by?"

"A respectable Unsmith who lives next door to Mrs. B."

"And this is the first you knew of an Amy Belden living in R—?"

"Yes."

"But you have already sent Q to make inquiries?"

"I wish you to go. Since I cannot be there myself, I know of no one else sufficiently up to the affair to conduct the enterprise to a successful issue. You see, it is not enough to find and identify the girl. The present condition of things demands that the arrest of so important a witness as this, should be kept secret as possible. Altho' the affair is a delicate one, you can think you can manage it?"

"I would at least like to try."

Mr. Gryce settled himself on the sofa. "To think what pleasure I am losing on your account!" he murmured, caring reproachfully at his helpless limbs. "But to business. How soon can you start?"

"Immediately."

"Good! there is a train leaves the

depot at 12.15. Take that. Once in R— it will be for you to determine upon some means for making Mrs. Belden's acquaintance without arousing her suspicions. Q, who will follow you, will hold himself in readiness to render you assistance, only this thing is to be understood, as he will doubtless go in disguise; you are not to recognize him till he gives you leave to do so. You are to work in your way and he in his, till circumstances seem to require mutual support and countenance. I cannot even say whether you will see him or not; but you may be sure of one thing, that he will know where you are, and that the display of—well, let us say a red silk handkerchief—have you such a thing?"

"I will get one."

"Will be regarded by him as a sign that you desire his presence or assistance."

"And these are all the instructions you can give me?" I said, as he paused.

"Yes, I don't know of anything else. If possible, let me either hear from you or see you by to-morrow at this time."

And he handed me a cypher in case I should wish to telegraph.

BOOK III.—HANNAH.

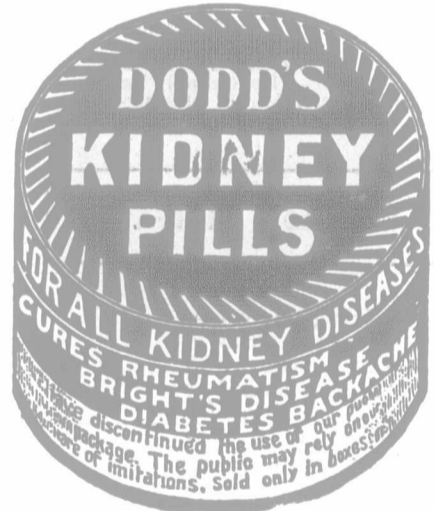
CHAPTER XXVII.

Amy Belden.

It was a bleak day in April that I stepped for the second time in my life from the cars at R—, and took my way down the well-populated street leading to the hotel and its surrounding villas. My intention was first to seek out our client, Mr. Monell, and from him learn the best manner of approaching Mrs. Belden. To his hospitable mansion, then, on the road to F—, I hastened, and was so fortunate as to meet him driving into town.

"Well, and how goes the day?" was the exclamation of my friend as we drove rapidly into town.

(To be continued.)



GOSSIP.

ROOTS VS. NO ROOTS.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England has made an interesting experiment to see if it were economical to restrict the quantity of roots given to sheep and substitute a large quantity of dry food, or to withhold roots entirely, relying on dry food altogether. The sheep (cross-bred hoggs) were divided into four pens of ten each. Pen 1 received as many roots as the animals would eat, viz., 17 lbs., with cake and clover hay. The others received: Pen 2, limited supply of roots, viz., 10 lbs., with cake and clover hay; pen 3, gorse was included, which we need not consider; pen 4, no roots, but cake, hay, treacle, and water. The whole of the sheep started with 1/2 lb. of luscious cake, increased to 1 lb., and finally to 1 lb. Pen 1 (unlimited roots) gave good results, and showed the most profit. Pen 2 (limited roots) had to be kept longer, but showed a good profit. Pen 4 (no roots) as was to be expected, fared badly, had to be kept much longer, the result being a considerable loss. The trial showed that with sheep it was not economy to restrict roots. Lambs of the roots, swedes, kohlrabi, mangel, and clover hay valued respectively at \$1.68, \$1.92, \$2.14 and \$19.20 per ton, the luscious cake at \$12.90, with a generous charge for attendance, showed a good profit.

Stop and Think

and then come and see what we have to offer you : : : :

No fake business, but sound business propositions that appeal to men of brains and common sense.

TEN THOUSAND ACRES

of the choicest farming lands within a radius of fifteen miles of the young and growing town of Cayley, in the great winter-wheat belt of Southern Alberta. Hundreds are here and hundreds are on the way. Before you locate, write any of the following:

DAVID FEIGHMAN, JELL & COCHLAN, H. W. KROUS, REAL-ESTATE DEALERS, CAYLEY HOTEL, who will be pleased to give you any information required.

SHODDY AMERICA.

America is the greatest consumer of shoddy in the world, and, in spite of prosperity and high wages, the working-men of America are wearing the world's old clothes. This is not a case, however, of a cheap coat making a cheap man, for compared with the clothing worn by the European workman, shoddy cloth does not make a cheap coat. Cheap it is, of course, compared with a coat made from cloth that is all of new wool, but these cloths are becoming increasingly scarce as the prices of wool advance and the processes of making shoddy improve. Shoddy is made from woolen rags or old woolen cloth of any kind. It is ground up in a machine, and the resulting fibrous mass is spun into yarn again, sometimes around a cotton thread or sometimes mixed with new wool. The dealer who sells clothing made of the cloth woven from this yarn can truthfully say that his goods are made of wool. They will look almost as well at first as goods which contain nothing but new wool, but their wearing qualities are inferior. The recent vogue of soft-finished goods gave an impetus to the use of shoddy by the cloth manufacturers, as it can best be used in such goods. Worsteds and other hard-finished cloths do not lend themselves readily to the use of shoddy. The Philadelphia Ledger tells us that some time ago a representative of one of the biggest woolen manufacturing concerns in the country was asked how it was that in the face of an advancing wool market prices had several times been reduced on all the concern's most popular lines of cloths. He admitted without any hesitation that the cloth consisted of less wool and more shoddy each season. "The public never knows the difference," he said. "The cloth looks as well to begin with, and if it does not wear as well, the purchaser never finds it out, for we don't wear out our clothes in this country as they do in Europe. Here even a poor man tires of a suit long before it is really worn out and throws it aside. In this country the workman demands woolen clothes. In Europe his clothing on working days is frankly cotton. For Sundays and holidays he may have a wool suit, and that has to last a lifetime. Our people demand a cheap suit of wool or something that looks like wool, and that is the reason that we must use shoddy in constantly-increasing quantities. That is also the reason that shoddy is almost unheard of in Europe. There have been recently a series of very heavy advances in the prices of several grades of European and Oriental wool, which have put them beyond the reach of the manufacturer of the cheaper grades of cloth. These advances have been aggravated by the peculiar system by which the tariff on wool is assessed. Wool worth more than 12 cents a pound in the country of origin is assessed at 7 cents a pound duty, while wool worth less than 12 cents a pound pays only 4 cents a pound duty. The recent advances have sent several large classes of wool which were just below the 12-cent mark over the line, and the importers are thus compelled to pay 3 cents more in duty.—[Sheep Breeder.]

We noticed that the Clydesdale stallion, Silver Light, has been sold by the Galbraiths to a company at Ninga, Man. This is a grand, thick horse of good size, splendid style and action, with capital legs and beautifully-set ankles. He was sired by that well-known son of Baron's Pride, Black Rod, and out of a mare by Prince Hubert, by Prince of Wales, thus making his breeding commensurate with his exceptional individuality, the combination of which two qualities should mark him as an outstanding stock horse. His grandam is by the famous horse, Old Times 579, and Silver Light himself won two district premiums in Scotland before being imported here. The changed advertisement of Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son calls attention to some special offers they are making now.

TRADE NOTE.

TOWN OF CAYLEY, SUNNY ALBERTA.—Situating on the C. P. R., fifty miles south of Calgary Junction, this progressive young town has sprung into existence as if by magic. Just eighteen months old, and can now boast of a large number of enterprising business men, who availed themselves of the opportunity and knew a good thing when they saw it, and established all kinds of business houses, laying the foundations of Cayley's growth and greatness. To promote the solidity and growth of any town, it must have resources of wealth to insure its prosperity, and that is what the new and rising town of Cayley can boast of, as it is situated in one of the choicest farming districts of Alberta, where the growth of fall wheat, grain and all kinds of grasses is no longer an experiment. The residents of Cayley will give you a hearty welcome, and the proprietor of the Hotel Cayley will do his full share to make his guests comfortable, and their stay with him homelike and attractive.

A CITIZEN OF 100 YEARS AGO.

In the year 1776 was born, at Barnes, John Steedman, whose name is such a familiar household word. After qualifying as a chemist, he practiced at Waltham, the premises in which the manufacture of Steedman's Soothing Powders is now carried on, being partly built on the site of the pharmacy, which, in the early days of last century, became the home of the originator of this now world-famed medicine. In the course of an active life, John Steedman became a liveryman of the Carpenters' Company and a freeman of the cities of London and Rochester.

In 1843, when the Pharmaceutical Society was incorporated by Royal Charter, John Steedman was one of its first members. He was also connected with various religious and scientific societies, always discharging his duties with a noble single-mindedness and generosity which marked him out in his generation as one upholding the best traditions of citizenship. Of the powders with which his name is now inalienably associated, little need be said. Their virtues are recognized wherever the English tongue is spoken, and there can be no better evidence of their value than the steady and constantly increasing demand for them. The convenient form in which they are packed, together with the excellent results obtained by the judicious use of them, render Steedman's Soothing Powders a blessing to mothers and nurses.

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy (Roland, C. N. R.), has recently purchased from Jas. Davidson, the bull, Missie's Prince 37863, bred by Gargill & Son. Missie's Prince is by Prince William (a Watson, Anstruther Bull), out of Missie 160th (imp), a cow sold to W. C. Edwards & Co. for \$900. It was from Anstruther that Lord Duff came, and other noted bulls.

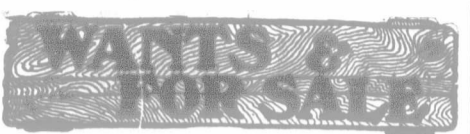
So remembering an advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$3.00 per line per year. No card to be less than two lines or exceed three lines.

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A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
BRYAN BROS., Neepawa.—The thoroughbred poultry men. White Rocks, White Wyandottes Eggs, \$3, sitting of 15. P. O. box 511.
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HYSOP & SON, Kilmaree, Man., Landseer Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.
D. BROWN, Boissevain.—S liver Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3 per setting.
LTON & WATI, breeders of pure blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cloverdale Farm, 3 miles northeast of Birde's Hill, Springfield Township, Man.
T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
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E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets, O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.
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REGINA STOCK FARM.—Avshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.
ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.
P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.
SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.
SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. Jch Kennedy, Swan River, Man. (C. N. R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.
THOS. WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.
THE "GOULD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.
TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales Stallions for sale.
THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Hereford.
THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
W. M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks
WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/4 mile from station.
W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.
W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (N. W. 1/4) nipeg Marchmont He-1 Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1001B
YOUNG Shorthorns for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to Stewart Bros. & Co., Pilot Mound, Man.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertisements.

BEESWAX WANTED—Will pay 30 cents a pound for good clean beeswax here. James Duron, Emerson, Man.
FOR information about the rich Dauphin country write the Dauphin Land Co., Dauphin, Man., for list of improved and unimproved farms. H. P. Nicholson, manager.
IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent, n
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, five miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, sixty acres broken, log buildings. Price nineteen hundred. E. J. Darroch, Swan River.
RANCH for sale—260 head of cattle. One of the best locations in Southern Alberta for horses or cattle. Well-watered; excellent shelter and grass; 9 miles of fence; good buildings. Write for particulars to P. O. box 96, Medicine Hat, Alta.
WESTERN Rye Grass for Sale—4c. per lb. Put up in sacks; sacks 15c. extra. Humphry Bros., Cartwright, Man.
WANTED at once—Salesman in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. to represent "Canada's Great est Nurseries. Biggest assortment of hardy fruits, ornamental and shade trees. Recommended by Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Big inducements to energetic men. Pay weekly. Special new outfit, designed for Western men, free. Spring can was now starting. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns.
BARRED Plymouth Rock eggs for sale, from pen headed by pure E. B. Thompson males, \$1.50 per set ng, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Jaa. T. McFee, Jr., Headingly, Man.
BUFF Orpingtons for Sale—Several fine cockerels, cheap. Cross your common hens with these and improve your flock. B. F. Atkins, 703 Burrows Ave., Winnipeg.
BUFF ORPINGTONS. At Central Canada Exhibition my Orpingtons won ten prizes; and again at Eastern Ontario Exhibition they won 9 prizes. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa, Ont.
BUFF Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, \$2 per setting. C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B. C.
BUFF Orpingtons—Eggs for sale, \$3 per setting; imported direct from William Cook, England. Also White Rocks that swept everything in Winnipeg. W. N. Mitchell, Moose Jaw, Assa.
EGGS for hatching from Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2 for 15. One pair of Pekin Ducks for sale. Write S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.
EGGS for hatching—Pure-bred Plymouth Rocks. Write for price per setting or hundred. E. D. Sergeant, Lone Ranch, Glenella, Man.
FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock eggs. \$1.25 per 15, \$2 per 30, \$5 per 100. R. H. McFee, Headingly, Man.
THERE'S money in eggs—Get to know how to preserve them and make money. Full particulars for 50c. Apply, Stewart, 89 Dagmar street, Winnipeg.
VIRIDEN Duck and Poultry Yards. Eggs for hatching from Mammoth Pekin Ducks, White Wyandottes and Black Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting, \$8 per 100. Correspondence solicited. Menlove & Thirkens, Viriden, Man.
WHITE Wyandotte and Buff Orpington eggs. \$1.50 per setting. Cash with order. C. W. Beaven, "Pinegrove," Prescott, Ont.
Hodkinson's Barred Plymouth Rocks AGAIN IN THE LEAD.
At the recent Manitoba Poultry Show my birds won 1st-prize pen, 1st and 4th cockerels, 3rd cock and 4th pullet. Eggs, \$3 per setting or two settings for \$5.
Send for circular.
H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man.
SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES
At Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, held in Winnipeg, Feb. 20-25, 1905. I won 1st prize breeding pen, 1st-prize cockerel, 2nd and 4th hen, 1st, 2nd- and 4th-prize pullet special for best display of S. L. Wyandottes. I have in my pens 2 pullets that won at St. Louis World's Fair in September last; also pullet that led first at Chicago. Heading my pens are two imported cockerels from the best American strain. Eggs at \$3 per setting; 2 settings, \$5.
MINTO T. ADAMSON, Viriden, Man.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba and N.-W. T. Governments.
This department, not heretofore published in these columns, is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

LOST.
BEKEVAR, Assa.—Since May, 1904, blue steer, not two years old, branded 2, inverted 2, on left shoulder. Benj. Suakaes (28-12-14 w 2).
ESTRAY.
WALDECK, Assa.—Sorrel mare, very lame in right hind leg; bay mare, young; both branded 3 on left shoulder, and brand resembling cross or t on left hip. A. P. McLean.
MCDONALD HILLS, Assa.—Since last December, red yearling heifer, short tail, no brand; black yearling heifer, white star on forehead, white feet, no brand. W. Bain (4-25-15 w 2).
CALGARY, Alta.—Bay horse, gelding, about nine years old, branded 11 on right thigh. McHugh Bros.
MUNSTER, Sask.—Gray mare, some white on face, six years old, short rope around neck, wire cuts on chest, branded U, with quarter circle under on left shoulder. T. M. Motion.
REGINA, Assa.—Since September, 1904, gray gelding, rope around neck, branded G over U on left hip. M. F. Evoy (34-17-9 w 2).
VERMILION VALLEY, Alta.—Since August 11, 1904, red cow, no visible brand. B. M. Heath (N. E. 28-48-15 w 4).
BALGONIE, Assa.—Sorrel roan entire colt, past two years old, no brand. J. Jenkinson (S. E. 14-17-17 w 2).
BUFFALO PLAINS, Assa.—Team of bay mares, both have white spot on forehead; one has a white hind foot and branded J C on left shoulder. Elias R. Covey (32-12-6 w 2).
BEKEVAR, Assa.—Since last fall, red heifer, white spot on face, branded J U 7 O or J u, inverted J O, on right side, two years old. Benj. Suakaes.
WOOLCHESTER, Assa.—Since last 12 months, iron-gray filly, small white stripe down face, brand resembling X on right shoulder, no other brand visible. Jas. A. Johnson.
MARCELIN, Sask.—Since March 19, 1905, brindle-colored bull, indistinct brand resembling square on right ring, about three years old. R. R. Hepburn.
STOCKHOLM, Assa.—Brown stallion, eight or nine years old, about 700 pounds, white face, branded G on right shoulder, slightly fundered; bright bay, two years old, small, no brand or marks. J. D. Gale (16-19-2 w 2).
FLETWODE, Assa.—Since December 1, 1904, black bull, two years old, little white on belly, no brand visible. J. A. Gillis.
BEKEVAR, Assa.—Red bull, white spot on face, two years old. Benj. Suakaes (28-12-4 w 2).
IMPOUNDED.
INDIAN HEAD, Assa.—Three-year-old filly, light bay, white face, white legs, no visible brand; two-year-old filly, dark bay, white face, no visible brand; yearling gelding, light bay, white face, hind feet white, no visible brand. Jas. Cutt (32-17-12 w 2).
INDIAN HEAD, Assa.—Brown pony mare, white face, hind legs white, branded TW on right shoulder, and lazy B on right hip; white pony mare, branded TW on right shoulder and lazy B on right hip; cream pony mare, branded TW on right shoulder and lazy B over 73 on right hip, dark mane and tail; bay pony mare, white face, branded TW on right shoulder, hind legs and off front leg white, branded lazy B over 55 on right hip; roan pony gelding, white face, branded TW on right shoulder and lazy B over 8 on right hip; buckskin gelding, white face, branded TW on right shoulder, hind legs white, dark mane and tail. All these animals very thin. J. Leslie Brown (32-17-12 w 2).
INDIAN HEAD, Assa.—Dark brown or black horse colt, about two years old, small rope around neck, little white on hind feet; dark brown or black mare colt, yearling. Louis Arnold (S. E. 4 22-17-13 w 2).
SALTOUN, Assa.—Red and white bull,

three years old, ring in nose, no brand. Isaac McKee (N. W. 24-20-12 w 2).
WOLSELEY, Assa.—Since April 8, 1905, red and white heifer, one year old; red and white steer, one year old. R. Magee, poundkeeper, Town Pound.
RAYMOND, Alta.—Red heifer, three years old, strap around neck, under slit right ear, under bit left ear, some white under belly, bush of tail white, no brands visible. J. B. Wasden, poundkeeper, Town Pound.

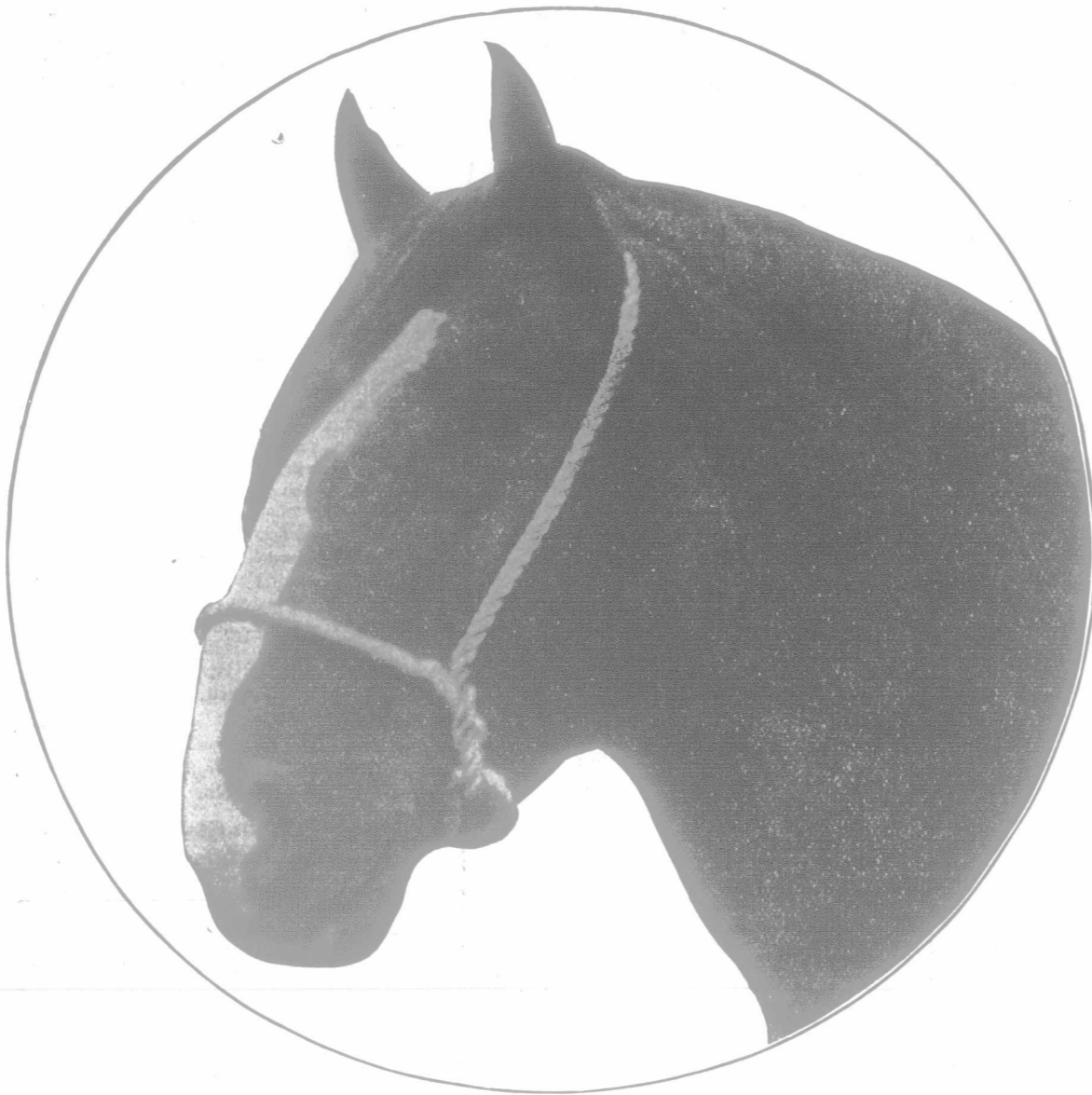
If you could only see the Easy Running EMPIRE Cream Separator
and note how few parts it has, how perfectly simple it is, how easily it turns, how perfectly it skims, how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, you would at once decide that it is the separator for you.
Free For Asking. Write your name and address on a postal card and send for our Catalogue No. 12.
Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.
Stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Heartburn, Jaundice, Water Brash, Catarrh of the Stomach, etc.
Mrs. C. Windrum, Baldur, Man., writes:—I suffered for years from liver troubles, and endured more than tongue can tell. I tried a great many different remedies, but they were of little or no benefit to me. Some time ago I got a trial package of Laxa-Liver Pills, and they proved so beneficial to me that I procured more. I highly recommend them to anyone suffering from disordered liver.
Price 25 cents or 5 for \$1.00, all dealers, or THE MILBURN CO., LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

DR. RUTHERFORD WILL CONSULT WITH STOCKMEN.
The Veterinary Director-General expects to be present at the Stock-growers' convention, Medicine Hat, on May 11th, and is anxious to meet representatives from every district of the area quarantined for Mange, so that he may have an opportunity of hearing their views and discuss with them the policy to be followed during the coming season.
STOCK-GROWERS, REMEMBER THE CALGARY BULL SALE.
The bull sale at Calgary next week will afford you an opportunity to plan for a high quality of beef for the 1909 market. The 1904 market was disappointing, especially for cheap stuff, quality sells when mediocrity drags, so if you must economize on bulls, do it in numbers, and not in quality. The arrangements for shipping are well thought, and the rates are low. Get after the good bulls while the bargain-counter man is thinking.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

HIGH-CLASS STALLIONS



Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER.

Box 413, Brandon, Man.

OUR MOTTO: "Nothing but the best,"
as the following prizes will show.

Also guarantee every stallion as a sure foal-getter. Our record of Stallions SOLD AS PRODUCERS CANNOT BE BEATEN. Syndicates and individuals wanting a stallion would do well to communicate with me before purchasing elsewhere.

Mares and Fillies always on hand. Prices right. Terms easy.

Noted Prizewinners Sold:

CAIRNHILL

The Champion Stallion of America and Canada for 1903.

PLEASANT PRINCE

1st Prize, Aged Class, Dominion Exhibition Winnipeg, 1904.

1st Prize, Aged Class, and Diploma all ages, Brandon Fair, 1904.

ST. CHRISTOPHER

1st, Winnipeg Fair, 1901. 1st and Cup, Brandon Fair, 1901.

PILGRIM

1st and Cup, Winnipeg Fair, 1900.

BURNBRAE

1st at Pan-American, Buffalo. 1st and Sweepstakes, Winnipeg and Brandon, 1898.

GOSSETT

A BREEDING PROBLEM.

A writer in the London Live-stock Journal writing on the topic "What is a Thoroughbred," says:

"Although all horses now in the General Studbook trace their ancestry to one or more of the three great Eastern sires imported at the close of the seventeenth century and beginning of the eighteenth century, the studbook itself was not started till nearly a hundred years later, and few reliable records were kept during the interval. To be complete, a pedigree of only 10 generations must include over a thousand ancestors, and surely in the above circumstances this leaves room for a very considerable percentage of error and omission.

"No doubt the direct descent of our Thoroughbred horses from the three great Eastern sires can be traced without any doubt or difficulty; in equine, as in human genealogies, records of distinguished ancestors are rarely lost sight of, sometimes they even tend to expand as time goes on. But it is otherwise with less desirable relationships, and the mere fact that they are not especially distinguished naturally makes them more difficult to trace. A horse only fifth in descent from, say, the Darley Arabian has only a thirty-second part of that horse's blood in his veins, unless it comes down to him by more than one line. Probably in the majority of instances this is actually the case, but even if such a horse be inbred to all of the three great Eastern sires, he must still trace back to numerous ancestors of less distinguished descent. The pedigree of Eclipse, for instance, who was a great-great-grandson of the Darley Arabian, and a great-grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, includes, besides other Barb and Arab and Turkish strains, about a dozen mares which are admitted to be of unknown pedigree. This is only one case out of many, and the generally accepted belief appears to be that these mares were of native blood; there are likewise good grounds for supposing that they were by no means all of one type, but that native ponies, "running" horses, chargers, and Clevelands all helped in the making of the English racehorse. I suppose no supporter of the Thoroughbred

Steel Roofing and Siding, \$2.00 per 100 Sq. Ft.

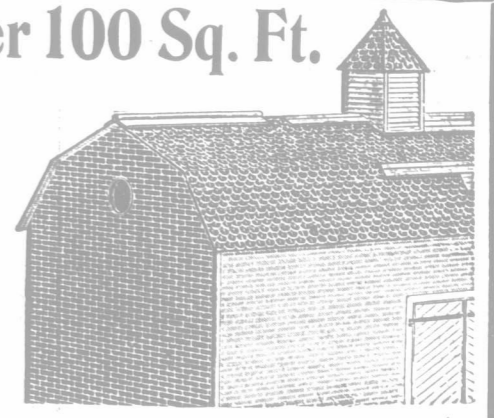
Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding, for Residences, Houses, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribbs, e.c. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. It is semi-hardened high grade steel. Brick or Stone Siding at \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet. Pedlar's Patent Steel Shingles at \$2.50 per 100 Square Feet. Also Corrugated Iron. Painted or Galvanized, in sheets 96 inches long. Beaded and Embossed Ceilings. V Crimped Roofing. 2000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares (10 x 10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply Eave Trough, all sizes, Corrugated or Plain Round, Conductor Pipes, Shoes, Elbows, Spikes, Tubes. All goods shipped day after order is received. We are the largest concern of the kind under the British Flag. Established 1861. Capital invested \$150,000.00.

PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Eastern Warehouse—767 Craig St., Montreal, Quebec.



JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

Farm over 2,000 acres of land just in the centre of the Shires, and breed the very best and soundest of the

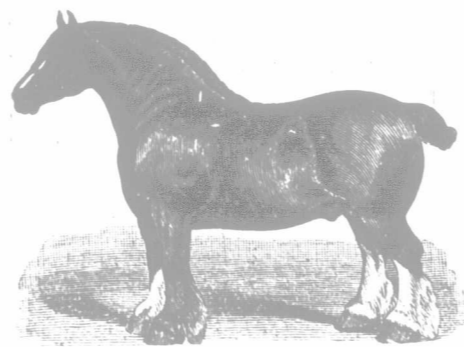
SHIRE HORSE

which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have to show them and obtain their stallions and mares direct from the men that breed them.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.



BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

Nobleman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and Pilgrim (Imp.), a massive, smooth, red bull; also Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1901, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

fit for service, is JOHN G. BARRON'S present offering for sale. Mr. Barron is crowded for room, so will dispose of heifers and cows at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, C.P.R., FAIRVIEW SIDING, C.N.R.

hunter sire will deny that he is an improvement on his Eastern ancestors, and that being so, it is evident that a considerable admixture of native English blood two hundred years ago was by no means fatal to the advancement of the breed of racehorses.

"Doubtless it would now detract from the value of his stock for racing, at any rate on the flat, because the breed has already been brought to such a pitch of perfection for its own particular work that any out-cross would be simple folly. But may not the very fact of its perfection for that one purpose mitigate against its suitability for other purposes for which it was admirably suited before it became so highly specialized?"

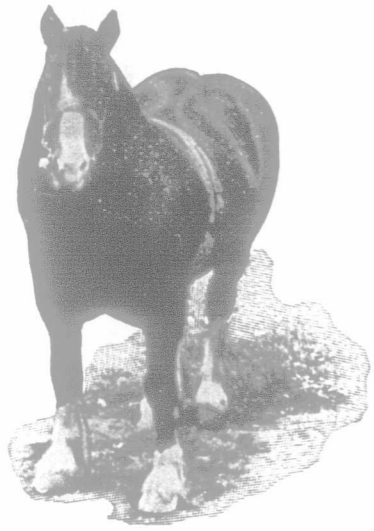
This, of course, opens up the old question of keeping closed herd or stud books, and the writer voices the silent opinion of many breeders who believe in making use of a good individual, or giving him a chance to make good, whatever his ancestors may have been.

WANTS TURKEY EGGS

Where could I procure turkey eggs for hatching?
Pincher, N.-W. T.
J. W. K.

Ans.—We would suggest that you correspond with M. Maw, St. John's Poultry Yards, Winnipeg, a prizewinner for years with Bronze turkeys at Winnipeg and other shows. Mention this paper when writing him.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE



Alex. Galbraith & Son BRANDON, MAN.

After a most successful season of sales we still have on hand a selection of strictly high-class

PERCHERON and SUFFOLK COLTS

And to close out will sacrifice on price.

If in need of a stallion, write at once.

JAMES SMITH, MANAGER, BRANDON, MAN.

America's Leading Horse Importers



At the Great St. Louis World's Fair, won in French Coach Stallion Classes:

- 4 years and over—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th.
- 3 years and under 4—1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th.
- 2 years and under 3—1st, 3rd.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

St. Paul, Minn. Columbus, Ohio. Kansas City, Mo.

DON'T FIRE!!

And disfigure your horse for life, but use the proved substitute for firing horses,



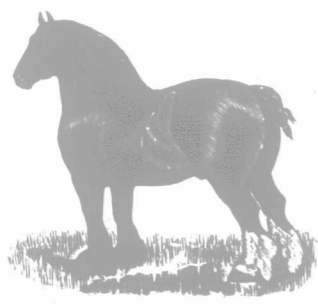
STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables, for curing

Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, etc.

75c. small, \$1.50 large box, at Chemists, or direct from

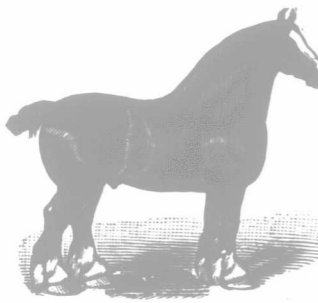
Martin, Bole & Wynne, Winnipeg, Man. Wholesale Agents.



Clydesdale Stallions

Our third consignment since Toronto Fair has just arrived, per S. S. Athena, from Glasgow, which includes several of the best colts ever landed in America. Prices right. See this lot.

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.



SIMCOE LODGE STOOK FARM CLYDESDALES

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prize-winners in our lot.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance 'Phone in connection with Farm 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

A SPRING TONIC

The horses and cows should all have a good "spring tonic"—and the best one that you can use is to give

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

night and morning for a few weeks.

These Powders sold for 25 cents a package.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

INHERITED BAD FEET.

Have a four-year-old horse, is in good condition, but has poor feet. The wall is thin and brittle, also very straight, and will not hold shoe good. Can anything be done to make foot spread and toughen wall? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Bad feet are one of the inherited defects in a horse. You might improve it by applying a blister around the coronets, and by standing the horse on clay. Blistering can be repeated once or twice at fourteen-day intervals. The effect is to stimulate the growth of the horn of the wall.

SPRAIN.

Have a mare aged nine years. I did nothing with her all winter, until about March 3rd; I hitched her and went to the mill, about three miles, with a small grist; the road being drifted and very soft, I got the horses down in a snow bank. I think she must have strained her nigh leg getting out, because she has been lame ever since. The leg started swelling between the fetlock and knee, and gradually kept swelling higher up till the whole leg was swollen up to the shoulder. I have been rubbing it with Dr. Clarke's white liniment, which has blistered it a little. The mare is in good health, and eats heartily.

Binsearth. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Bathe, and reduce inflammation, follow with a good liniment. Do not feed heavily during treatment; use plenty of bran. Have you allowed the liniment sufficient time to do its work? You have veterinarians handy, let them see it, if no improvement is noticed.

PARALYSIS IN A SOW.

Have a sow about ten months old and weighing about two hundred pounds. She has always been well fed on mixed grains, usually ground. On the 13th inst., she lost the use of her hind quarters, and has been unable to get up since. On the 16th inst., she had nine little pigs, one of which died. The other eight are lively little fellows. I have been told it might be a worm working in the kidneys. I have been rubbing a strong horse liniment on her back, hoping to kill the grub. She does not appear to suffer pain and she eats well. She gets up on her front feet to eat, letting her hind legs stick out to one side, as she has not power to draw them under her. She is pure-bred, and a nice sow. What would you prescribe? Craik, N.-W. T. M. E. B.

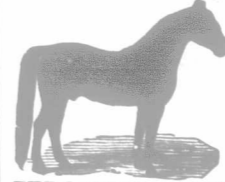
Ans.—This is a case of paralysis, and the local treatment you are giving is O. K., but there is not a worm in the kidneys causing the trouble. Give sow four ounces of raw linseed oil in some new milk, and then follow with ten drops of fluid extract of nux vomica on the tongue, or in a little milk, twice a day, until you notice slight twitchings of the muscles.

GRASS OR STOMACH STAGGERS.

Clydesdale colt rising four, and about 1,500 pounds, was turned out to grass at 8 in the morning, and was found between 12 and 1 o'clock very bad with colic; was put in loose box, and given two separate doses of oil and colic mixture, also was back-raked, and had five injections of soap suds; getting no relief was given 25 drops of acanite, but got no relief; he died at 12 o'clock the next day. Opened him out and found a lot of watery blood; the stomach and the paunch were quite full of grass, but the big bowels between were full of water and almost black with inflammation; the small bowels were quite empty. He did not pass any dung during the time he was bad, but staled twice. Could he have been cured? If so, how? Assa. R. H.

Ans.—The above case, for all practical purposes, may be considered as a bad case of colic, although the name stomach staggers (impaction of the stomach) is applied frequently. A good drench to use is one of 1 1/2 qts. raw linseed oil, 2 ounces of turpentine, and 1 ounce of crocin. An injection (hypodermic) of eserine is also of use in such cases, which are serious, as the horse is unable to vomit satisfactorily. If the pain gets very bad, an ounce of chloral hydrate in a pint of water may be given.

HORSE OWNERS! USE



CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

SHOE BOILS Are hard to cure, yet



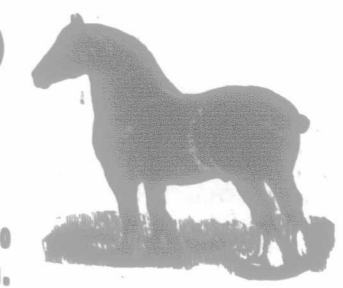
ABSORBINE

Will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7-B Free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Etc. Manufactured only by

W.F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON, FONTHILL, ONTARIO

KELWOOD STUD FARM

Importers and breeders of Thoroughbreds. Also Buff Orpingtons and Game fowls.

THE STALLIONS:

"Kelston" Imp. "Abbeywood" at stud. Fee, Thoroughbred, mares, \$25 to insure. Mares from a distance kept at \$2 per month.

DALE & PULFORD, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.

FOR BEST VACCINATION AGAINST
BLACKLEG
Use Only the Vaccine Made by the Discoverers, namely,
"PASTEUR"
"BLACKLEGINE" is the best and most convenient.
Pasteur Vaccine Co., Ltd., Chicago, New York, San Francisco

SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's richest farming district. I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to


T. R. PEARSON
NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

REAL ESTATE

For information pertaining to in CENTRAL ALBERTA, address
E. J. COLLISON, Didsbury, Alberta, Canada.
FARM, RANCH and TOWN PROPERTY.

WESTERN PUMPS

Made by Western people who understand the needs of the West. Experience counts, and it pays to buy the best. We are manufacturers of High-grade Wood and Iron Pumps, Special Pumps for Deep Wells, and Speedy Stock Pumps for Shallower Wells. Catalogue free on application.
The Rlesberry Pump Co., Limited,
Box 511,
Pacific Ave. and 6th St., BRANDON, MAN



STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars. THE DR. ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT.

GOSSIP.

At the meeting of directors, April 28th, the date of the next International Livestock Exposition, at Chicago, was fixed in accordance with the by-laws, to take place December 2nd-9th. Some minor changes were made in classification and premium list.

SIX LAMBS.

A cross Shetland-Leicester ewe belonging to a crofter at Mossbank, Shetland, dropped six lambs recently. They were all dead, but three of them were perfectly formed in every respect, whilst the others were small and imperfect. The ewe is alive.

Mr. M. O. Duggleby, of Beswick Hall, near Driffeld, Yorkshire, is the owner of a remarkable Lincoln ewe, which is now over twelve years old, and has had triplets three times, and twins eight times, making altogether twenty-five lambs. The ewe dropped two lambs this year, but one of them died. Altogether this ewe has brought up twenty-three of the total number of lambs born.

The late storm in New Mexico did great damage to the lamb crop. The cold rain and snow killed young lambs and weak ewes like flies. Senator Barela was up from Trinidad, and reports that he had information that Sol Floershime, of Springer, had lost about 10,000 lambs. There was some loss in Southern Colorado, but it was not so heavy, as lambing has only commenced.—[Denver Stockman.

He—What would you do if I should attempt to kiss you?
She—I would call for help.
He—But I don't need any.

"Somehow this picture of Martha don't look natural to me," mused Uncle Goshall Hemlock, as he surveyed his wife's new photograph.

"Somethin' is wrong about it, sure. H-m-m! What kin it be? Oh, I see now. She's got her mouth sht."

"Jimson is an awful liar."

"What makes you think so?"

"He described a duel he once saw."

"Well, that's possible."

"I know, but look here: He said that one of the principals was near-sighted and demanded a handicap. So they fixed it by having the other fellow stand six paces nearer to him than he did to the other fellow!"

A hard-working fancy goods dealer had ransacked the whole shop in his efforts to please an old lady who wanted to purchase a present—"anything real nice"—for her granddaughter. For the fifteenth time she picked up and critically examined a neat little satchel.

"Are you quite sure that this is genuine alligator skin?" she inquired.

"Positive, madam," quoth the dealer. "I shot that alligator myself."

"It looks rather soiled," said the lady.

"That, madam, is where it struck the ground when it tumbled off the tree."

A well-known local character is Sam Wellington, a colored man, known as the "duke." The duke is a fine cook, and often accompanies camping parties.

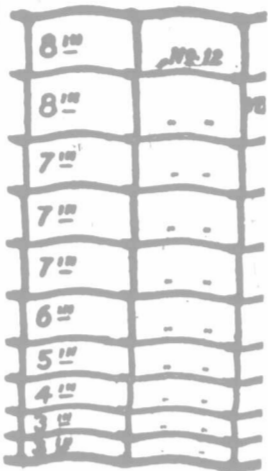
Last fall a party of young men Sam was with decided to scare him with an apparition. Leaving the tent in his charge one night, on a pretence of going to the village, one of the party quietly returned enveloped from head to foot in a sheet and with face well covered with flour. He took his stand in the doorway. Suddenly Sam looked up, and, emitting one horrible yell, dove through the rear of the tent and went down the road at a terrific pace. The ghost pursued.

After about a mile of running, the duke was ready to drop and sat down on a log, perspiring freely. The ghost came up and sat down on the same log, puffing and blowing.

Absolute silence reigned for a minute, and then the ghost remarked in a disguised voice: "We went some, didn't we?"

Sam, whose teeth were chattering like castanets, replied: "Yes, we did go some, an' you jess wait till Ah gets mah breff an' we'll go some more."

PAGE FENCE — The WHITE Brand



All Page Fencing and Gates shipped from our factory in future (except our railroad fencing) will be painted WHITE, a trade-mark as it were, in order that ours can be readily distinguished from others at a glance. There now are other fences which at first appearance look much like ours though they are much different in quality. By coating ours WHITE there can be no confusion among buyers.

While this coating of WHITE gives Page Fence and Gates a distinguishing feature, it will also be a preservative as an aid to the galvanizing in preventing rust. It is now commonly known to everyone that even galvanized wire will, in certain localities, rust.

In addition to these, we are making several other changes and improvements in our goods that will make them still better than ever, and still further ahead of all competitors. Get from us, or local dealers, printed matter explaining everything about our Fences, Gates, Lawn Fences and Netting.

Remember:—Page Fence is WHITE, WHITE, WHITE. And Page Gates are WHITE.

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED

WALKERVILLE

MONTREAL

TORONTO

ST. JOHN

WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

A Convincing Argument

In favor of the use of our Embossed Steel Ceilings and wall finish is the acoustic power they contain. This is apparent when you consider that the whole interior of your church resembles a metallic lined drum. No other finish has this advantage—an advantage which enables the speaker to be heard in any part of the room.

Another is the durability of a Metal Ceiling, once in position it is practically indestructible, as the settling of the building or the raising of the walls, or a leaky roof cannot affect it.

Another is its beauty. We manufacture an immense variety of designs suitable for all uses, and in every style of architecture, all of which can be decorated in the most elaborate manner desired.

Another is the cost, which is no greater than any other kind of good finish, ours varying in price from 4c. per square foot up.

We have a very complete Catalogue, which will be sent to those interested, on request.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE,
OSHAWA, ONT.

Eastern Branch—767 Craig Street, Montreal,
Que.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE

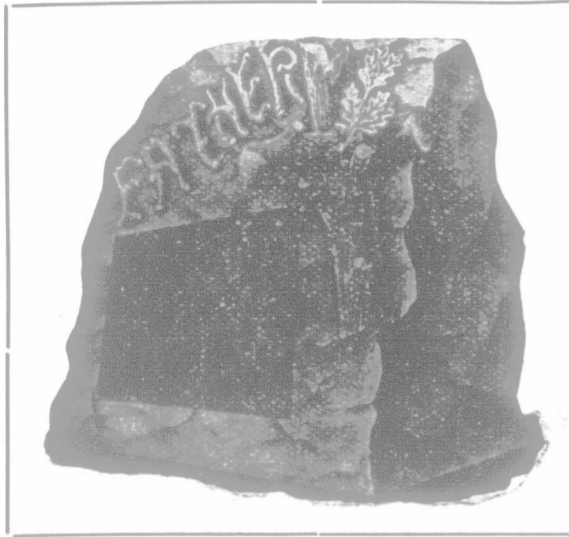
all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher & 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

Subscribe for the Farmer's Advocate.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Winnipeg Granite & Marble Co.,

LIMITED.
Capital Stock \$60,000.00



The largest, best and most reliable in Western Canada. A modern workshop and skilled labor has filled our showroom with a stock of

MONUMENTS, TABLETS & HEADSTONES

Our price catalogue, which is mailed free to any address, will convince you that our prices are the lowest and the workmanship second to none.

A postage stamp will bring you our catalogue. TRY THE INVESTMENT.

Address: Dept. F. 248 Princess St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE FIRST ANNUAL PROVINCIAL AUCTION SALE

PURE-BRED CATTLE

Will be held in the new C. P. R. Sale Pavilion, WINNIPEG, on **MAY 31st, 1905**

Under the auspices of the **LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS**

About 100 Head, males and females, **Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords, Shorthorns.**

Animals delivered at purchaser's nearest station in Manitoba or Assiniboia, east of Regina, for \$2 per head. Single-fare passenger rates on standard-certificate plan.

For catalogues, etc., apply **F. W. HODSON,** Dominion Live-Stock Commissioner. **GEO. H. GREIG,** Secretary, Live-Stock Associations, WINNIPEG.

FARMERS:

Do you want to make any money out of your cows? If you do, then ship your cream to the Crescent Creamery, for they are the people who

GUARANTEE Highest Prices for Butter-fat. Correct Tests. Prompt Payments.

CRESCENT CREAMERY CO. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

\$30⁰⁰ Church Money

No Investment. No Risk. Send No Money.

If you wish to raise money quickly and easily for any church purpose, send us the photographs of your church and your pastor, and we will reproduce them, together, in carbon photography, on 20 satin finished, aluminum pin trays, and send trays to you express and duty fully prepaid. Everybody wants this exquisite souvenir of church and pastor, and your members quickly sell them at 25c each. You keep \$30 for your profit and send us \$20 in full payment for the 200 souvenirs. Send photographs (any size) and names to-day. Send no money. Your workers will sell all the souvenirs in ten days as hundreds of others have, and you can send us our money any time within a month. Write and learn success of others.

NANAIMO, B. C., Feb. 7th, 1905. **New Method Co.** The 200 Trays received just a week ago are all sold. We had no trouble at all to sell them. In fact, the 200 were not sufficient to supply the demand; so would you kindly send to my address as soon as possible, 100 more the same as the last.—**Mrs. Geo. S. FRASER.**

ALBANY, N. Y., December 12, 1904. **New Method Co.** The souvenirs were taken off our hands at Sunday-school and after church. The demand exceeded the supply. Send us more at once.—**Rev. USAR KRAUCH.**



Free Sample Tray on Request.

NEW METHOD COMPANY, (Money-raising Plans for Church Workers,) 5553 South Park Avenue, Chicago.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

THE LIEN NOTE'S POWER.

What is the penalty for selling an animal that has a lien note against it, purchasers not knowing it?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—An animal sold under a lien note may be recovered by the vendor, as under the lien note no property passes in the animal until purchase money is paid.

LIABILITY FOR STALLION SERVICE.

A owns a mare, also an interest, with others, in a stallion. A sells his mare, which is in foal to said stallion, to B. Can the other owners hold the colt? Who pays for stallion's service, there being no agreement at sale of mare?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—A is liable for the service fee, unless an agreement to the contrary existed. The Lien Act governs the other matter, and only the get of a pure-bred registered stallion, enrolled at Regina under the Horse Breeders' Ordinance of 1903, can be secured under the lien. See article in April 26 issue on this question.

JUDGMENT ON LIEN NOTE.

A bought a horse from B, B taking a lien note for \$100, due in six months. This note is not met at maturity, and A at once takes action at court for the \$100 and interest, and obtains judgment, which he registers against B's homestead; having done this, can A still take action on the note and seize the horse, or is the note merged in the judgment?

Sask. NEMO. Ans.—A can seize the horse under an execution against goods under the judgment, or if he makes the money out of the horse, or other goods, he will not be entitled to collect the costs of registering execution against the lands.

SALE OF FARM—GUARDIANSHIP OF BOY.

A sold his farm to P, and gave him a deed for it about twenty years ago, but B did not pay anything on it. Four years ago, B asked A to loan money on the farm, which A did, B giving A deed for the cleared portion and reserved the wood lot. A sold farm to C two years ago, both thinking the wood lot was part of the farm. How can the intentions of the deed be carried out?

2. My nephew, thirteen years of age, ran away from his mother and came to me, his father being dead. Can his mother take him back, if he does not want to go? E. C. L. Man.

Ans.—1. C should have no recourse against B, when he might have recourse against A for specific performance. A in turn could have an action against B for the recovery of the wood lot.

2. In order for the mother to get possession of the child, she would have to appear for writ of Habeas Corpus, and it is questionable whether the court would put the boy in her possession, if it could be shown that it was to his advantage to stay where he is.

Miscellaneous.

TO RAISE A JACK RABBIT.

Having caught a little jack rabbit, could you tell me through your paper how to rear it, and what they feed on when young? SUBSCRIBER.

Assu. Ans.—Green vegetables, cabbage leaves, lettuce, etc., are favorite foods; you may also boil potatoes and mash up with them some bran, and the rabbit will eat it all right. Give plenty of clean water, and keep the hutch dry and well bedded.

BLACKSMITHING BOOK WANTED—RING-BONE.

1. Where can I secure a book on general blacksmithing, if such is published, through your valuable paper?

2. Horse with ringbone, noticed first last November, is a little lame. Wish to work him every day. Will it lay him up entirely or not? What is best to do for it? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes, you can procure Farm Blacksmithing at this office; price, 50 cents.

2. You had better finish seeding with your horse, and then blister and give it a month's rest. It would be blistered with a biniodide of mercury blister, 1 to 6 (see directions to other for blistering given from time to time). If the blisterings do not effect a cure, have horse point fired by a graduate veterinarian.

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**—Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for **Free Horse Book** before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

Herd headed by imported Leader of Dalmeny. My cows are sired by the leading bulls of America. I have a fine lot of young cows, bulls and heifers for sale. My bulls are from 12 to 22 months old. Come and see my cattle, or write for prices.

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

All the best families represented. So many fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. **S. Martin,** Rounthwaite, Man.

For Sale: 12 Head Aberdeen-Angus

BULLS—Registered—From one to two years old. Well-bred stock; raised in the north. No fancy prices. Will also sell few cows and heifers.

NATHAN UPHAM, GRAFTON, N. D. Stock four miles south of Drayton, on the N. P. R. R., sixty miles from Winnipeg.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. **Robt. Shaw,** Brantford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

RED POLLED BULL?

The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right.

H. V. CLENDENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

JOHN T. PARKER, Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.

BREEDER OF

Alberta Herefords

PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. Correspondence Solicited.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Breeder of Registered

HEREFORDS

P. O. box 154, Lacombe, Alta., N.-W. T. Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles east of town.

Poplar Grove Herefords

A carload of the right kind of bulls and females will be sold by auction at Calgary, on May 19th, just after Annual Spring Sale by the Alberta Stock-yards Co.

J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, BUSINESS, HOME,

or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale send us description and price.

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 312 P Bank of Commerce Bldg MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GOSSIP.

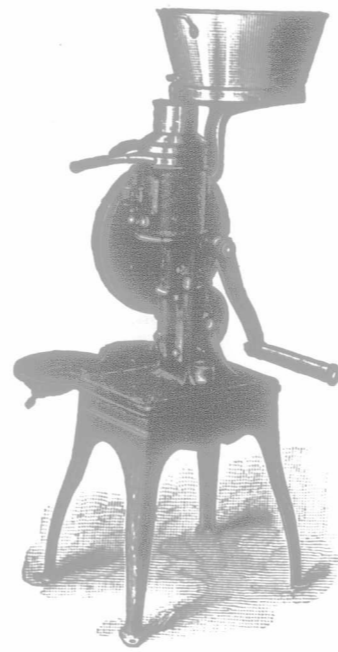
Marshall P. Wilder was asked by a friend:

"What would you do if this bridge should suddenly go down?"

"Well," replied the little humorist, "I believe I would go also. I should dislike to be so unsociable as not to go with the crowd at a time like that. Besides, I would feel extremely silly to stay up here all alone after everyone else had gone down."

Mr. Robert Shaw, Brantford, Ont., breeder of Galloway cattle, writes regarding his fine herd: "I have a few very choice young bulls, also a few heifers for sale; ages, from 7 months to 2 years. In young bulls, I have Jim B of High Park 24204, sired by Imp. Viceroy of Castlemilk 19064 (7062), and out of Kitty of High Park 14209, and she out of Gem 3rd of Drumlanrig 9187; also Curly King of High Park 24205, by the same sire, and out of Minnie May of High Park 14210. This cow is now nursing a pair of twins, and dandies they are. In young heifers I have two, one three years old and one yearling, from that renowned cow, Gem 3rd of Drumlanrig 9087, who was many times in the show-ring, and always came out with high honors. Kate S. 2nd of High Park is another good heifer which I am offering for sale. She is just turned two years old, and was first as a calf at Toronto two years ago. Our young calves are all good, and it is hard to make a choice, which goes to prove that Viceroy of Castlemilk, as a sire, is all that could be desired."

The largest herd of registered Jersey cattle in Canada is the well and widely known herd belonging to Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, Ont., consisting at present of about 150 head, young and old, nearly 20 of them being imported from the Island of Jersey, including the two stock bulls. The Toronto champion and silver medal winner of 1903, Blue Blood (Imp.), has an unbeaten show record in his class, winning first at all the principal shows in Canada in the best of company. He is in the best of breeding condition, and is doing good service as a sire, as several of the young things in the herd amply attest. Brampton Nameless King (Imp.), winner of first prize the past two years at Toronto, also silver medal, 1904, has some rich-producing ancestors, his dam, Arthur's Adoration, having given over 8,000 lbs. milk in one year, 52 lbs. in one day. His grandam, Nameless, by Golden Lad, produced 24 qts. in one day, and 3 lbs. butter. This young bull's sire, Financial King, for which Wm. Rockefeller, the present owner, refused \$5,000, has a dam, by Interest, that has eight sisters by same sire, with an average record of 45 lbs. 15-9 ozs. of milk in 24 hours, and 19 lbs. 14-9 ozs. butter in 7 days, mostly in official test. Among the fifteen young bulls that are for sale are some pure St. Lamberts ready for service, also half a dozen by Imp. Brampton Monarch, a Toronto champion, several of them ready for service, and with quality equal to the best. As this firm has paid close attention to details in Jersey breeding for several years, the females are a heavy-producing lot, being selected especially to supply a cream trade. Minetta of Brampton, the sweepstakes winner at Toronto, 1904, has a milk record of 45 lbs. per day. She is a three-quarter sister of Adelaide of St. Lambert, the producer of 2,005½ lbs. of milk in one month, which is said to be the largest milk record for a Jersey in the world. Betina of Brampton has a fine appearance as a dairy cow. She won first in the Provincial dairy test, when under three years old, at which time she gave 30 lbs. of milk, testing 5.2 per cent. butter-fat. Among the heaviest producing cows is Sweet Eyes (Imp.), a three-year-old, who has a record of 37 lbs. of milk in one day. Rhoda is credited with 47 lbs. in a day, and 19 lbs. butter in a week. Lady Fawn of Brampton, and several others, have very creditable cream and butter records. The fame of the Brampton Jersey herd covers the continent, and has a unique prizewinning record at the leading shows in Canada. Young bulls, cows and heifers of the best breeding and type are for sale, such as are calculated to improve any herd they may go into.



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

Exclusive Grand Prize, St. Louis, 1904.

Occasionally one meets a man who says there is no difference in cream separators. That's the kind of man who blows out the gas. He don't know any better.

The most representative dairymen use DE LAVAL SEPARATORS, creameries are almost exclusively operated by these machines, and at every world's exposition for twenty-five years every highest Award has gone to DE LAVAL SEPARATORS. There is a reason for these facts. DE LAVAL SEPARATORS, under any and all conditions, stand alone in their efficiency.

Ask for catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

The De Laval Separator Co., 248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

43 IMPORTED REGISTERED

Clydesdale Fillies

Specially selected for breeding, size and quality, will be sold by auction at the Sale Stables at

HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17th, 1905.

These fillies are a superior lot, sired by some of the best stallions in Scotland, true to Clydesdale type and with the best quality of feet and legs.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

W. D. FLATT, = Hamilton, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

OF PURE-BRED

SHORTHORN CATTLE and SWINE

At EXPERIMENTAL FARM, Indian Head, Assa., on

May 11th, 1905.

Six bull calves, seven cows and heifers, and some Berkshire and Tamworth pigs will be offered.

Catalogue of cattle can be obtained on application to

SUPERINTENDENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm

A new importation, just out of quarantine, are on the way west, and will reach home about May 1st.

SHORTHORNS

A select number are included, mostly heifers.

GALLOWAYS

There are 3 bulls, all yearlings and toppers; one of them won 1st at Newton Stewart Show in a large class.

Anyone in want of Shorthorns or Galloways, don't forget to write or call before buying.

JOHN GRAHAM, - - - CARBERRY, MAN.

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for spring litters.

The females in our herd in 1904, at the Dominion Exhibition, took two first prizes, two seconds, one third and the Junior Championship.

We have still a few Barred Rock cockerels left. Prices reasonable while the supply lasts.

WALTER JAMES & SONS,
Rossar. - - - Manitoba

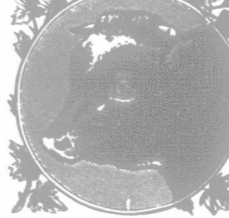
MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK

now for sale;

PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

O. G. BULSTRODE,
Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA

Grandview Herd.

Scotch Shorthorns.

Herd headed by Crimson

Chief = 24057 = and

Trout Creek Favorite.

Stock for sale at all

times. Correspondence

solicited.

JAS. WILSON,

Innisfail, Alberta,

Farm 3 miles south of

town.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prizewinner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and

Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) - 28878 -

and General - 30399 - Cows all ages, in calf or

or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three

years old. Also mares and fillies, Leicester

Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. m

Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

For sale: Loyalty

(Imp.) 40437, also six

choicely-bred year-

ling bulls, and ten

cows and heifers. The

heifers sired by Trout

Creek Hero (thrice

champion at Calgary).

Prices reasonable and

quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY,

Fridley, Alta.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORN

herd numbers

160, headed by

Challenge

- 30462 - and

Royal Sailor

- 37071 - Six-

teen yearling

bulls for sale,

and a lot of

younger ones; also females of all ages.

T. W. ROBSON, Maniton, Man

Drumrossie Shorthorns - "Drumrossie Chief" = 29832 = and "Orange Chief" = 52666 = at head of herd. Young things, for sale at all times.

J. & W. SHARP Lacombe, Alta.

In our every advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

IS THIS ACTINOBACILLOSIS?

I have a cow, four years old, had her second calf two weeks ago. Some weeks before she calved, and since, she was troubled with lumps on her neck, one just under each ear, and one on each side lower down on the throat. They break and run, then gather again. She is getting very thin, and doesn't eat well at all; it seems to hurt her to eat.

Ans.—This case seems to be a case of diffuse actinomycosis (lump jaw), with the abscesses and pus formation inclined to spread. Such might occur from tuberculosis, although not very likely. Would advise you to wash abscesses with a solution of carbolic acid, one part acid to fifty of water. Give the cow, mixed in the feed, one dram and a half of potassium iodide twice a day. Dissolve each dose of the drug in a cupful of water, and mix with the bran.

Miscellaneous.

RE KAFFIR CORN.

Does Kaffir corn do well here? How does it compare with ordinary field corn for crop of fodder? Would it not be easier to cut with grain binder than field corn? H. O. Lintrathen.

Ans.—We have tested Kaffir corn on this farm, and, although it gave a fair crop of fodder, the quality of fodder was not nearly so good as that of such early ripening varieties of corn as "North Dakota White Flint." We prefer "Dakota Flint" every time. S. A. BEDFORD.

HOLIDAYS FOR HIRED MAN.

If A hires B for a year at a certain wage, can he claim every other Sunday as a holiday, without permission from A, leaving his horses for A to attend to? Can B claim any other holidays through the year without getting permission to go off? L. L. R. Man.

Ans.—An employer can legally demand his hired man to perform certain chores on Sundays, but it is customary to make a mutual arrangement, whereby the employee can be absolutely free every second Sunday, and we think this is only fair. Other legal holidays in Manitoba are New Year's Day, Good Friday, the day appointed for the celebration of the birthday of Her late Majesty, July 1st, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas.

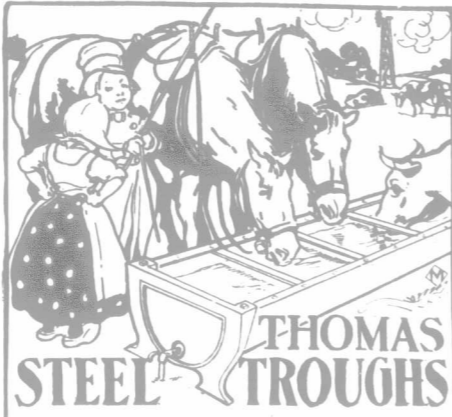
STANDARD-BRED STALLION FOR COLORADO.

The United States Government has selected Carmon 32917, called Glorious Thundercloud by his recent owner, Mr. Thomas Lawson, of Boston, to head its experimental horse-breeding venture at Colorado Experiment Station. His genealogy is:

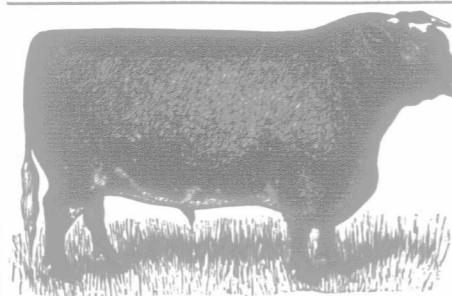
Bay horse, foaled 1895. Sired by Carnegie 8405, son of Robert Macgregor 647 (by Major Edsall 211, by Abdallah 15); Carnegie's dam, Annie Nutwood, by Nutwood 600, (by Belmont 64, by Abdallah 15); second dam Annie Watson, 233, by Vermont Boy; third dam Poison, a gray trotting mare of untraced breeding, but said to possess Messenger blood.

First dam Monitor Maid..... by Monitor 1327
Son of Merchant 599 (by Belmont 64, out of Lady Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief 11), dam Trojana, by Trojan 312, son of Flying Cloud 134.
Second dam Clara C..... by Seth Warner 281.
Son of Ethan Allen 43 (by Black Hawk 5), dam Sontaga by Hambletonian 2.

Carmon carries three crosses of the blood of Alexander's Abdallah and two, and possibly three, crosses of Morgan blood. Carmon's grand individuality and his long list of victories in the show-ring will lead very generally to the belief that he will be reasonably successful in siring the class of horses the directors of the breeding experiment desire to get.



THOMAS STEEL TROUGHS
Built to last a life time.
Wooden drinking troughs are breeding grounds for disease germs that affect live stock.
The Thomas Steel Trough is absolutely sanitary and is more readily moved about as convenience requires.
If your dealer doesn't sell it, write
Thomas Brothers, Limited
ST. THOMAS, ONT.



Arthur Johnston
GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:
5 imp. bulls, all registered in E. H. B.
7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows.
7 imp. cows and heifers.
7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams.

SHORTHORNS
Still have a few good young bulls to offer. Also an exceptionally good lot of heifers, among which there are show animals. Prices easy.
CATALOGUE.

H. O'GILL & SON, O'GILL, ONT.
JOHN CLANCY, Manager. om

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.
Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES
Present offerings: 12 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town. om

LIVE-STOCK EAR LABELS
Farmers and ranchers will find these labels very useful. Write for particulars and prices. Address: **P. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

BARREN COW CURE
makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from **L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

TRADE NOTE—

MUNRO WIRE WORKS, LIMITED.—Western progress has scored a distinct advance through the efforts of the Munro Wire Works, Ltd., of New Glasgow, N. S. This company has been known for many years all over Eastern Canada as a firm combining the utmost energy and enterprise with the maximum amount of business acumen. Last year they exhibited at the Dominion Exhibition, at which the highest prize in their lines was awarded to them. The great fair served to impress upon the company the tremendous possibilities awaiting an industry of their kind which would locate in the West. Consequently, the firm have taken up a splendidly-appointed factory at the Corner of Vaughan St. and Graham Ave., one block off Portage Ave., in the heart of the City of Winnipeg. English and American machinery of the highest grade has been installed in the plant, in addition to a number of automatic machines perfected by the Munro Co. themselves. The goods to be manufactured by the Munros will include plain and ornamental fences of all kinds, wire, steel and iron; gates; steel posts; mattresses and bedding of every description. It is interesting to note that already a very creditable victory has been gained by the firm in securing the contract from the City of Winnipeg for the fencing to be used around the Buffalo Park. This contract was awarded only after samples of fencing and complete tenders had been received from other leading manufacturers.

Regarding the Munro patent spring bed, it may be stated that the spring was submitted to the oldest and most experienced bed man in the United States. He is the inventor of the Automatic Spiral Weaving Machine, and is the owner of one of the largest bed factories. The following is his opinion of the Munro springs:
"I examined your new bed very carefully, and am pleased to state that I think you have gotten up a bed that combines all the elasticity of a wire mattress without its sagging qualities. "One good feature I noticed that a light and heavy person could lie upon it, and not be disturbed from the greater depression of the one side. Its "knock-down" feature is one of the best, and with the new "Patent" I think you will have a large sale of the same throughout your own country as well as other British Colonies."

A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" some days ago had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Munro, the managing director. The latter, as might be imagined, is thoroughly enthusiastic regarding the prospects of Western Canada, and states that already he has received the greatest possible inducements from the business men of Winnipeg. He feels assured that the sixteen thousand feet of floor space in his factory, and all the facilities he can gather together for doing business in the most up-to-date manner will soon be taxed to the utmost.

In the new engine-house, which has been constructed close to the factory, there has been placed the engine and boiler which were exhibited by the Robb Engine Co. at the Dominion Exhibition last year.

It is safe to say that the result of the Munro Wire Works, Limited, establishing in Winnipeg will not only be a betterment of their own financial and commercial standing, but also a marked increase in the ease with which Manitoba and N.-W. T. farmers can secure the goods they require for the needs of prairie farming.

GOSSIP

At the Castle-Douglas, Scotland, Spring Show, in a guessing competition as to what would be the dressed weight of a bullock and of sheep, the result showed that some canny Scots may well trust their own judgment without the aid of weigh scales. In the case of a two-year-old, cross-bred bullock, whose dressed weight was 739 lbs., one competitor guessed the exact figures, while two others were only one pound short, and one pound over the weight. Three cross-bred yearling sheep weighed 229 lbs. dressed. One man guessed them at 230 lbs, and another at 238 lbs.

Fistula and Poll Evil
Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 16 to 30 days.
Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure
is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists.
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

For Sale—Some Young Cows, with calves at heifers. choice
BELL BROS., The "Oedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont. om

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM
ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.
Breeder of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIREs
W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Prop.
JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager. om

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicester. om
A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge F.O., Ont.

The "STAY THERE"
Aluminum Ear Markers
are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address **WLOOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.**

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS
Highfield F. O., Ont., Breeder of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scotch Prince (Imp.) Vol. 43 of head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) 5188, at head of stud. Farms 8 1/2 miles from Weston, C. T. R. and C. E. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. om

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to

ED. ROBINSON, Markham Sta. & P. O.
Farm within town limits.

For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep. All at reasonable prices.

JOHN McFARLANE,
Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont.
Stations M. C. R. and P. M. om

AYRSHIRES, 4 choice bull calves four to service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. **DAVID LEITCH, Prices right.**
Cornwall, G. T. R. **CORNWALL, ONT.**
Apple Hill, C. P. R. om

140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female.
B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont.
Phone 68. om

COOPER SHEEP DIP
Standard of the World
for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. One dipping kills Ticks, Lice and Nits. No smell. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth of wool.
Dipping Tanks at cost.
Send for Pamphlet to Chicago.
If local druggist cannot supply send \$1.75 for 2 1/2 (100 gal.) pkt. to
MARTIN, BOLE & WYBNE CO., Winnipeg, Man.
SOLE DRUG CO., Winnipeg, Man.
WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago, Ill.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Why Experiment?

YOU want profits—not losses—in return for the time, labor and expense invested in YOUR dairy. Don't you? Then—Why Experiment? YOU will admit that the most butter from YOUR dairy, of the best quality, means the greatest profits. Then—Why Experiment? YOU cannot afford to invest YOUR capital, time and labor in any but the most practical dairy methods. Then—Why Experiment? YOU have the choice; the most butter of the best quality, or less butter, and quality a costly uncertainty. Why Experiment? YOU KNOW what YOUR choice should be. Why Experiment?

The IMPROVED U.S. Cream Separator

will save YOU the long, unsatisfactory and costly experience which experiments always involve. It will place YOU immediately in command of the two winning points in the dairy business: quality and quantity.



Quality

Every highest score on Dairy Butter in each of the four great butter scoring contests at the WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, 1904, including **The Sweepstakes** in the Dairy Class, was awarded to the product of the U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR against the world. "U. S." Quality Wins.

Quantity

The U.S. Cream Separator still continues to hold world's record as the closest skimming separator in the world—saves cream every day that other separators would lose.

Substantial and simple—extremely durable—proven by many years of satisfactory service. No joints to work loose, no ratchet pin to break off, no exposed gears to be injured—no repairs.

Perfect adjustment of working parts—no oil wasted. Easy to operate.

You can't make your cows pay you as they should without a U. S. Cream Separator—the best money-maker on the farm.

Now DON'T Experiment

Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue To-day.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

To ensure prompt deliveries and to save freight charges for our Canadian customers, we ship from our warehouses at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. NO DELAY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOWS FALLS, VT. 403



SALE OF THOROUGHbred CATTLE

Open to Pure-bred Cattle from all parts

By request, we are holding a sale of Pure-bred Cattle at the Stock-yards, Calgary, on

Friday & Saturday, May 19 & 20, 05

Farmers or ranchers desiring to sell or purchase will find this one of the great opportunities of the season. Don't miss it.



For entry forms, etc., apply to THE SECRETARY

The Alberta Stock-Yards Co. LIMITED

P.O. Box 846, CALGARY.



Special Notice to Our Readers.

When writing any advertiser in this issue kindly state plainly that you saw Ad. in the

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

OBSTRUCTION IN MILK DUCT.

Cow milked all right last year. After she calved this year only a small stream of milk could be got from one teat, and an examination revealed a small lump in the teat about two-thirds up from the end.

A. M.

Ans.—This is a small tumor in the milk duct, and the only successful treatment consists in an operation by a veterinarian with an instrument especially designed for the purpose. Unskillful interference or the use of improper instruments in mostly all cases is followed by serious complications.

V.

SKIN DISEASE.

1. Is eczema and mange the same disease?
2. Will the virus remain in the stable and contaminate other breeds?
3. Is a groom liable to contagion?
4. Give general treatment to rid out of a stable.

W. F. W.

Ans.—No. Eczema is a non-contagious skin disease, and mange is due to a parasite, and very contagious.

2. Yes.

3. Carelessness might result in infection.

4. Clip all diseased animals. Dress with a five-per-cent. solution of creolin every day as long as necessary, disinfect the stables, sweep thoroughly, close all openings, and burn sulphur until the compartment is filled with the fumes, then keep openings closed for a day. Then, with a spray pump apply a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water, and in a few days give a thorough coat of hot lime-wash, with five per cent. carbolic acid, applied with a spray pump. As soon as this dries you are safe in introducing fresh horses. Of course, all blankets, harness, etc., must also be disinfected.

V.

CASTRATING STALLION.

Grade Clydesdale stallion about 1,400 pounds in weight, will be bred to about 50 mares this season. Would it be safe to castrate him about the first of August, and if so, give details of operation and after-treatment?

M. W. D.

Ans.—My advice is to castrate him before the breeding season commences, and thereby prevent still further mongrelizing the stock in the section. It is never absolutely safe to castrate any animal. Untoward results occasionally follow the most careful operation under the most favorable conditions. There is greater risk of unfavorable results in an aged animal than in a young, and moderate weather is much more favorable than the hot weather, with flies, that is likely to prevail in August. It would be wise to employ a veterinarian to operate, but if you decide to operate yourself, proceed as follows: Give him a purgative of 9 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, after he finishes the season, to reduce plethora after heavy feeding. Feed lightly for a week; then feed nothing but small quantities of bran for 24 hours, in order to have his bowels comparatively empty when you go to operate. You must have a very sharp knife, and should have either an emasculator or an ecraseur, instruments especially designed for the operation, but if you have not one of these, have a pair of clams prepared. You need a basin of a five-per-cent. solution of creolin, in which to disinfect your instruments, hands, etc. Throw and secure the stallion on his back. Give the scrotum a thorough washing with the solution. Grasp a testicle firmly in the left hand, and make a large incision into it with the knife in the right hand. The testicle pops out. Now sever the cord with the emasculator or ecraseur, or, if you are going to use clams, cut away the nonvascular portion of the cord and apply a clam to the remainder. Use the other testicle the same way. Have a bottle of a three-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid on hand, and pour some of it into each incision before letting him up. Let him up now. If clams are used, remove in 24 hours. Feed lightly. Keep dry and comfortable, and give gentle exercise every day.

V.

Messrs. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., announce in their advertisement that they are importing Shropshire sheep, and intimate that they will accept commissions to bring out sheep for parties wishing to make such arrangements, with them.

Many Women Suffer 'Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to female disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

at stated intervals.

Miss Nellie Clark, Lambeth, Ont., tells of her cure in the following words:—"I suffered for about two years with kidney trouble. I ached all over, especially in the small of my back; not being able to sleep well, no appetite, menstruation irregular, nervous irritability, and brick-dust deposit in urine, were some of my symptoms. I took Doan's Kidney Pills. The pain in my back gradually left me, my appetite returned, I sleep well, and am effectually cured. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers, or DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

VIRDEN NURSERIES



200 000 Trees and cuttings, small fruits, shrubs, creepers, spruce, apples and crabs. I have by far the largest stock in the West of these hardy, fast-growing Russian poplars and willows. I send everything by express, prepaid, so as to arrive in good order. Trees may be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Send for price list and printed directions. John Caldwell, Virden Nurseries, Virden, Man.

RUPTURE

Sufferers will rejoice to learn that Medical Science has at last triumphed in producing a positive Cure for this agonizing and dangerous ailment. The results are astonishing and the Medical Profession as well as all Ruptured. Cases that have defied human ingenuity have yielded in a short time. No operation, pain, danger, or time from work to be

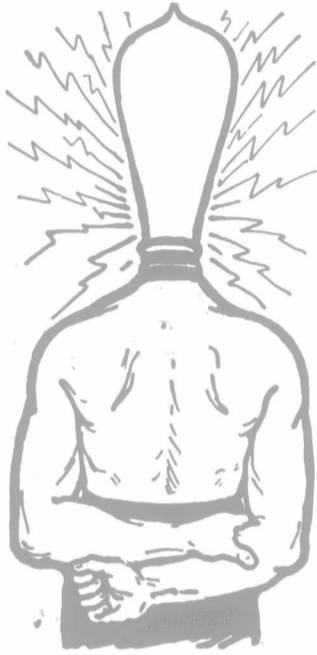
performed. One of the many remarkable cures performed is that of Conductor W. H. Greaves, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., whose portrait here appears. He was ruptured 5 years. To further introduce this wonderful cure Dr. W. S. Rice, 21 East Queen Street (Block 286) Toronto, Ont., the Discoverer, will send a Trial, also his book "Can Rupture be Cured?" Write to-day—Sure

FREE

Now.

Advertise in the Advocate

An Electric Lamp



is in no greater need of electricity for its life than is the human body.

Without Electricity the nerves will not perform their natural function.

Without Electricity the stomach soon loses its efficacy. Then soon follow loss of appetite, constipation, dizziness, headaches, loss of energy, inability to do one's work, pains in the loins and back, nervousness, sleeplessness, and these ailments lead on to rheumatism and other permanent and serious diseases.

We do not say that in every case lack of electricity has caused your trouble, but we do say that an increase of electric energy to make the nerves tingle, to quicken the pulse, to impart vitality, vigor, **STRENGTH TO EVERY PART**, to bring to full power any weakened part, will quickly bring back your perfect health.

FREE

No need of hospital cures nor expensive treatments. Dr. Macdonald's Electric Belt will feed electricity to the

system gently, gradually, and will bring those results which you seek. Very shortly power will be yours—power that is the strength of nerve and power of will—power on which depends the fulfilment of every part of man's mission.

In order to enable any sufferer from Rheumatism or any other Disease of the Muscular or Nervous System to be benefited by my treatment, I will, during the next 90 days, send to any responsible party one of my Best No. 8 High Power Electric Belts **ABSOLUTELY FREE**.

If, as I am sure, it cures you permanently, I know you will be grateful enough and pay me the small price asked. On the other hand, if it fails to benefit you, all you have to do is to return me the Belt at my expense. **HERE IS YOUR CHANCE—FREE! FREE! FREE!**

My book on the diseases of men and women, and their treatment by electricity, is worth its weight in gold. It is profusely illustrated, and teaches all about the human body, its construction, functions, and the ills it is subject to. This book, although it cost me quite a little fortune to publish, will be sent free, and securely sealed, to anyone sending me his name and address. Write to-day. This is your opportunity.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD,

8 Bleury Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

Church's

ALABASTINE

is a **SANITARY WALL-COATING**. It is porous, and permits the free passage of air. Kalsomine, under whatever name or claim, is only temporary—rubs off on everything that comes in contact with it. Wall-paper—with mouldy paste on the back, and arsenical poisoning matter in the finish and coloring on the face—is unsanitary. Besides, kalsomine, wall-paper and paint obstruct wall respiration. The walls of hospitals are never papered—the reason is obvious.

Information about how to make home healthy as well as beautiful is desirable. Write us. Our reply will be a positive benefit to you. Address

The Alabastine Co. Limited, Paris, Ont.

12 Days in a Week

Planet Jr. Tools enable you to do two days' work in one, easier, cheaper, better. Write for 1905 Planet Jr. Catalog, a finely-illustrated, useful handbook every planter ought to have. Describes our entire line of seeders, wheel hoes, hand, one and two horse cultivators; harrows, etc.

No. 25. Combined Seeder is a hill and drill seeder, a wheel hoe, a cultivator, a plow. Loosens soil; kills weeds; furrows; ridges, etc.

No. 8. Horse Hoe is a remarkably efficient Cultivator and hoe. Extra high, stiff steel frame; non-sagging rear-back; patent depth regulators; reversible hoes and other exclusive features.

Be sure to get the catalog.
S. L. ALLEN & CO.,
Box 1108F,
Philadelphia, Pa.

In answering any advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PIMPLES ON MARE—PAINTING PLOWS AND DRILL SHOES.

Have a mare, five years old, in good health; troubled with pimples under mane and on shoulder (only on right side). Pimples are small with hard lump in center, do not appear to be itchy, but swell considerably with the collar, but swelling is all gone again in the morning; has been this way for a month.

I believe it would be a good thing to recommend through your paper for farmers to paint their plows and drill shoes with primer to prevent rust. I have done so and find it a great boon, as a rusty drill will not do the work of nice clean shoes. Primer can be removed in a few minutes with Gillett's lye.

H. O.

Ans.—Bathe swellings with tincture of arnica every night after bringing in from work. The trouble seems to be local, an inflammation of the skin with an eruption. See also answer to X. Y. Z. Many thanks for your suggestion to our readers.

CAPPED KNEE AND PIMPLES.

I have a farm mare with capped knees. They came bad last fall, and during the winter I kept her in without work, and used Kendall's spavin cure, and also blistered her three times. I am working the mare now, but the lumps on the knees are no smaller, and one of them has become hard.

1. How can I get rid of them?
2. Must she be rested during treatment?

3. Have a grey horse with small hard lumps under the skin about the head and shoulders. What should be done to him?

X. Y. Z.

Ans.—1 and 2. If not lame, the case is not serious. Would recommend a biniodide of mercury blister (1 to 6) applied and repeated in two weeks; rest for 24 hours after application, put on Saturday night. Tie head up for 12 hours after application of the vesicant. Bed well. A surgeon might aspirate, if any fluid remains.

3. The lumps are due to skin inflammation. If such contain pus, it should be let out. Give two tablespoonfuls of Fowler's solution once daily in the drinking water. Smear the lumps (pimples) with a little blue ointment. Give bran mash in which is a cupful of linseed (crushed) and a heaping tablespoonful of baking soda, every night for a week.

GOSSIP.

A world's record for three miles was recently made by Ellie on the Oakland (San Francisco) track, the distance being run in 5.22. It was 21 years ago when Drake Carter, at Sheepshead Bay race-track, hung up the record of 5.24, and that has stood to the present time. The new record-holder is a four-year-old gelding by St. Carlo—Jude, and is owned by C. Stueberhard, Jr. Ellie carried 100 pounds, and was ridden by Jockey Jones. Dr. Leggo, favorite, was beaten by three-quarters of a length. Veteran was third.

The English Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Association have made an arrangement with Mr. W. W. Chapman, 4 Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W. C., live-stock commission agent, and shipper of pedigree cattle, whereby they have secured the use of his office as their London address, and have appointed Mr. Chapman their London representative and agent for sale of their cattle. Mr. Chapman has been furnished with a list of the members of the association, and will have at command full information concerning their herds and also a list of cattle they have for sale.

This new departure has been made with a view to securing a convenient center from which full information in respect to the Aberdeen-Angus breed can be procured in London. To the foreign and colonial buyers, this arrangement will undoubtedly be of considerable convenience, and any who may be desirous to obtain Aberdeen-Angus cattle, or any information in relation thereto, can do so by applying by letter or personally at Mr. Chapman's office. Mr. Chapman has also undertaken to be in attendance at the leading live-stock shows, and will be pleased to afford any information to those who may desire it.

Was Blinded By Eczema.

Suffered Intensely for Three
Years and Was
Horribly Disfigured.

Skin Now as Smooth as a Baby's,
Thanks to
Dr. Chase's Ointment

Such cures as the one described below are what have given Dr. Chase's Ointment a world-wide reputation as the standard ointment and the most satisfactory treatment ever devised as a cure for itching skin diseases.

Mrs. Robert Clendening, Welland Station, Ont., writes:

"For three years my daughter, Fanny, was afflicted with eczema in an intense and persistent form, and for nine days she was totally blind. The burning, itching and disfigurement were horrible, her entire face being completely raw for months, and the distress so great that she could not sleep.

"The best efforts of two eminent physicians failed to even mitigate her awful suffering. One day when I was low-spirited over my daughter's condition, Dr. Chase's Ointment was recommended to me, and, to our surprise, Fanny was helped with the first box, and she has since been entirely cured by this treatment.

"Her face is now as smooth as a baby's and she is in splendid health. The credit for this cure is entirely due to Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I cheerfully give you permission to state my daughter's case, hoping that it will lead many others to secure the same good results."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is recommended and sold by all dealers at 60 cents a box, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

The more we tell our troubles the larger they seem to grow.

One good turn may deserve another, but this doesn't result in perpetual motion.

"Yes," said the first burglar, disgustedly, "I cracked a lawyer's house the other night, and the lawyer was there with a gun all ready for me. He advised me ter git out."

"You got off easy," replied the other. "Not much I didn't. He charged me \$25 for the advice."

GIVES TWO REAL GOOD REASONS

For Believing **Dodd's Kidney Pills**
Cure all Kidney Ailments.

Cured His Backache of Twenty-five Years
Standing and Satisfied Everyone He
Recommended Them to.

Economy Point, N. Si., May 8th.—(Special.)—Geo. S. McLaughlin, of this place, gives two splendid reasons for his belief that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one remedy for Kidney ailments. Here are the two reasons in his own words:

"I was troubled with lame back for 25 years or more, sometimes so severe that I could not turn myself in bed. One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have had no return of the trouble since.

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to a number of persons who had Kidney Trouble. All who have used them have been benefited or cured."

Dodd's Kidney Pills not only relieve all Kidney Diseases, from Backache to Bright's Disease, but they absolutely cure them. But sometimes where one or two boxes relieves, it takes more to make a complete cure.